The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,248 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1884.

SHIPPING.

...ND ORIENTAL COMPANY

...SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...ESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th Dec.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	3726	600	A. R. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shailard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2735	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Surat	1124	300	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3011	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
—	Assam	3253	500	R. F. Cole	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4560	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,
M.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	2884	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,

The steamers marked L. proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M. via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2884	500	G. Scrivener	26th	,,
					1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd	Jan.
CHUSAN	1309	80	H. Wyatt	6th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O S N Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA*	3,600	400	on Thursday	1st Jan.
TINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. ,,
CHINA	5,000	85·	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 5, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail	1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th	Dec.
					1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th	Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st	March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturt	4,100	600	2nd	April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2-d	May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail	1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550		Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.	
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th	Jan

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. "MERKA," Captain Abasn will leave this for Zanzibar direct on MONDAY, the 15th inst. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

Novelties in Gold Jewellery.
Novelties in Silver Jewellery.
Novelties in Albums.
Novelties in Photo-frames.
Novelties in Electro-plated Ware.
Novelties in Money Purses.
Novelties in Toilet Sets.
Novelties in Mechanical Toys.
Novelties in Bon-bons.
Novelties in Table Ornaments.
Novelties in Jet Ornaments.
Novelties in Children Toys.
Novelties in Writing-cases.
Novelties in Stationery.
Novelties in Opera Glasses.
Novelties in Fans.
Novelties in Work-boxes.
Novelties in Scent Cases.
Novelties in Cigarette Cases.
Novelties in Hand-bags.
Novelties in Photo. Screens.
Novelties in Scrap Albums.
Novelties in Tea Sets.
Novelties in Sweets.
Novelties in Surprise Boxes.
Novelties in Music Boxes.
Novelties in Artificial Flowers.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingeh Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

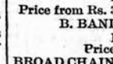
S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.



MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

RS. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE, &c.
Cold Weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE	Rs.	1 4
DUTCH EDAMS	,,	0 10
ROQUEFORT	,,	1 4
GORGONZOLA	,,	1 4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in cut	,,	0 13

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPANISH GRAPES.
Cash Re. 1-2 per pound.

NUTS TO CRACK.

WALNUTS	Ans. 10 per lb.
BRAZILS	Ans. 8 per lb.
BARCELONAS	Ans. 8 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED MEDICO-GALVANIC APPARATUS
FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT
OF
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS.

THESE appliances have received the sanction of the most eminent authorities, and being self-applicable, while as convenient in use as they are pleasant in application.

N. BANDS OF LONG AND NARROW CONSTRUCTION.
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16-8 according to power.

B. BANDS, SHORT AND BROAD,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4,
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, WEARABLE AS BELTS
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30,
According to measurement.

COMBINED BANDS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, CENTRAL PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES.
Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES FOR TREATMENT BY ELECTRIC BATHS.
Rs. 72.

SPECIAL AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Rs. 33 per share will be paid on or after the 11th December, 1884, to Shareholders at the registered Office of the Company, No. 89, Meadow-street.

TYABJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasure's and Agents.

LORD RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND.

IN pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 29th November, ultimo, all classes of the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency are invited to SUBSCRIBE to this Fund, and to pay the amounts of their subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

Gentlemen who have already subscribed are also requested to pay their subscriptions into the same Bank.

V. N. MANDLIK,
B. TYABJEE,
M. C. MURZBAN,
P. M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
HURKISSONDASS NAROTAMDASS.
P. F. GOMES,
Honorary Secretaries.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of balloting for the election of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1885 :—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th instant. For the election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant. For the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 8, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, from 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, etc. may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMAC ND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRTS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a WELL-SELECTED and perfectly NEW STOCK of FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD CLOTH, ZEPHYR-CLOTH, SPUN SILKS, unshrinkable FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS.

In this DEPARTMENT we guarantee EASE, COMFORT, and a PERFECT and ELEGANT FIT.

Our CATALOGUE, with patterns of any of the above Materials, will be sent on receipt of application.

QUALITIES AND TEXTURES RECOMMENDED.

	Rs.	a.
OUR ALL LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with or without collars attached ...per dozen	45	0
OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, without Collars... ... ... ,,	56	0
OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto. ... ... ,,	60	0
OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and with Collars attached ... ... ,,	62	0
OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto. ... ... ,,	68	0
OUR SUPERIOR FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, perfectly fast colours, with Collars attached ... ... ,,	60	0
OUR SUPERIOR COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTS, with Collars attached, a soft and absorbing material, perfectly fast colours ... ... ,,	60	0
OUR GENUINE OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS, with Collars attached ... ,,	72	0
OUR BEST SPUN SILK SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached ... each	12	0
OUR UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL, and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached ... ... six for	52	0

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
[T. H. STEWARD, LONDON]

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS MATERIAL DEPARTMENT.—
Washing Dress Fabrics, Cashmeres, Mérinoes, Nun's Cloth, Serges, Fancy Woollens, French Coloured Twills, Alpacas, Grenadines, Plaids, Beiges Flowers and Spotted.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—
Dress Silks, Brochè Silks, Surahs, Satins, Moire Crepe de Chiné, Brochè and figured Silk Gauzes.

VELVET AND PLUSH DEPARTMENT.—
Velveteens, Velvets, Stamped Velvets, Beded Velvets, Brocaded Velvets, Plushes, &c., &c.

CASHMERE DEPARTMENT.—
Beige Cashmere, Serge, Terra Cotta, and Moric Costumes in the latest style, Ready-made. Munade Costumes.—Beige, Cashmere, Tussore Dress Lengths with sufficient embroidery to match, complete in boxes. Dressing Gowns—Children's Frocks and Costumes.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, a Novel Stock, Buckram and Straw Shapes in all the leading styles, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Cloaks, Sun Washing Hats, Feathers, French and English Flowers, Nets and Tulles, Ribbons, Laces, Beaded Laces, Flouncing Seatings, Embroidery, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.—
Kid Gloves, Swede Gloves, Jersey Gloves, Silk Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, Mitts, Children's Mitts.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.—
Children's and Ladies' Hosiery of all description.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.—
Calicoes, Table Cloths, Damask Linens, Dusters, Cretonnes, Table Ornaments, Brackets, Mirrors, Bookshelves, Sheetings, Lace, Curtains, Towels, Centre Squares, Antimacassars, Tea Cosies.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL MISCELLANEOUS REQUISITES.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO OTHER PRESENTS will be more highly appreciated by Friends and Relatives in Europe and India, during the ensuing CHRISTMAS SEASON and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, than tidy small parcels of our well-known Indian Teas (from Holta and Colonel Hawe's Gardens), which have so long enjoyed a high reputation for purity AND EXCELLENCE OF FLAVOUR.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!!
CHOLERA

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe. } RS. 2. { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the infusion prescribed.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars.....Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars.....Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES
OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S
Rondeletia. | Eau de Cologne.
Lavender Water.

ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
Jockey Club.	Sweet Briar.
White Rose.	New Mown Hay
Edelweiss.	Empress of India.

LUNDBORG'S (New York)

Edenia.	Maréchal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Piesse and Lubin's Oppoponax.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Liberal terms will be given to a man possessing special qualifications for the work. Applications, which will be received up to 31st December 1884, to be addressed to

THE CHAIRMAN,
Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

THE most startlingly MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF DOLLS ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, an very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara, on the 5th day of January, 1885, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the depôts, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Pimpri, Satara District, 9th December, 1884.

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c For terms and particulars apply to

S. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers,
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

BOMBAY SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT—THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.
VICE-PRESIDENT—REV. G. BOWEN.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ALLIANCE will be held in the Cathedral High School on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5-15 p.m., when the President will take the chair and addresses be delivered.

All who are interested in the objects of the ALLIANCE are cordially invited to attend.

H. A. BREN, Hony. Secy.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

JUST IMPORTED a fresh supply of New Season TASMANIAN JAMS, in 1lb. Tins. For sale at the following REDUCED PRICES :—

Assorted Jams..... { Rs. 3-8 per dozen Tins; or Rs. 16 per case of 5 doz.
Strawberry and Apricot Jams.. { Rs. 4 per dozen Tins; or Rs. 18-8 per case of 5 doz.

Apply to

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Apollo-street

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance-sheets for the six months ending 30th June and the three months ending 30th September, 1884.

2. To take into consideration the present position of the Company with a view to reconstruct the Company.

By order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Mills, Limited.
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.

IF you wish to have a durable, good time keeper, purchase one of the well-known

KANNY WATCHES.
METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD WATCHES,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 350 each.
Retail and Wholesale.
KANNY AND Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.,
No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from 12th to 25th instant, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 30th December, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 11th December, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

FOUND in the DOG BOX of a Brake Van on this Railway a LARGE DOG. Will be handed over to the owner on payment of expenses including the cost of its food, &c.

If not claimed on or before the 23rd instant, the dog will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses.

Application should be made to the Station-Master, Bombay Terminus or to undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, known as the French Bank's Bungalow, thoroughly repaired and painted. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, last in the occupation of the late S. R. Gordon, Esq. Rent, inclusive of taxes, Rs. 85. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Dr. Mackechnie. Thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here, on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Muni. Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Muni Offices, 13th Decr., 1884.

RECEPTION OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON BY THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

THE STUDENTS and MEMBERS (past and present) of Elphinstone College are cordially invited to subscribe towards the Reception Fund of the Marquis of Ripon which was opened at the meeting of the Elphinstonians held on SATURDAY last. The subscriptions are required for the purpose of illuminating the College Buildings for two days (THURSDAY and FRIDAY next), erecting a platform from which bouqu ts of flowers will be presented to the Viceroy at party as it makes a state entrance into the town on THURSDAY noon, and forming a procession with band and banners to greet the Viceroy as he enters the Convocation Hall to take his Degree. A torch-light procession will (if possible) accompany the Viceregal party as it leaves the Convocation Hall.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their subscriptions to Mr. M. V. GOKHALE, at Elphinstone College, not later than Wednesday next, the 17th inst.

J. R. WADIA,
Hon. Secy. to the Elphne. Coll. Reception-Committee.
Elphinstone College, Monday, 15th December, 1884.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SECOND EDITION
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION,
PART I.,
containing
Tables for calculating Interest, Commission and
Exchange in Rupees and Sterling.
By M. K. TODIVALA,
Price Rs. 3. Post-free Rs. 3-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.
"GRAPHIC" CHRISTMAS NUMBER
Containing
Fourteen Coloured Sketches, by Randolph Caldecott, illustrating the
Legend of the Laughing Oak.
Don't Move, by W. Small, R. I.
Excelsior, by Basil Bradley, R.W.S.
Cold Comfort, by S. E. Waller.
Youth and Age, by W. L. Thomas, R. I.
What Can This Be? by E. Stefleck.
The Transit of Venus, by C. T. Garland.
"QUITE READY"
By Phil. Morris, A. R. A. (This plate measures 36 in. by 26 in.)
A Child's Christmas Day, six sketches, by Adrien Marie.
Tennis in the Snow, by Arthur Hopkins.
Four Wonderful Ball Room Improvements, by W. Parkinson, Jun.
These illustrations are in Tint and Black and White.
TWO STORIES:
"A Bit of [illegible], by D. C. Murray; illustrated.
"My Mad Messmate."
Price Re. 1. Post-free Rs. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHOW OF NOVELTIES IN DRESSES.

PARIS MODELS of DINNER DRESSES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of EVENING DRESSES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of BOATING COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of LAWN-TENNIS COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of YACHTING COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS EMBROIDERED LACE TABLIERS.

PARIS MODELS LACE COLLARETTS.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3	4	7 ft. by 10	8	0	
5½ ft. by 7½	4	6	7 ft. by 12	9	8	
6 ft. by 6	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½	6	4	
6 ft. by 8	5	6	7½ ft. by 10	8	8	
6½ ft. by 6½	4	14	7½ ft. by 12	10	4	
6½ ft. by 9	6	12	8½ ft. by 8½	7	4	
7 ft. by 7	5	8	8½ ft. by 15	13	4	
7 ft. by 9	7	8	8½ ft. by 16	14	4	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6	3	4	7 ft. by 7	4	4	
6 ft. by 8	4	6	7½ ft. by 10	6	6	
6½ ft. by 10	5	14	7½ ft. by 10½	6	12	

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Per doz	Rs.	as.		Per doz	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.		Per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	3	12	24 in. by 24	4	12	

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	" "	11	4
34 in. by 50	" "	12	6
34 in. by 54	" "	13	8
28 in. by 36 (Toilette)	"	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	Rs.	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	" "	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	" "	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

(White)

30 in. by 48 in. each	Rs.	2	0
30 in. by 54 in.	" "	2	4

SHEETING.

60 inches wide.....12 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Harper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDA EER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pestonjee Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 17 Parsee Bazar St. Fort. Illustrated Price Lists free by post.

G. M. PABSTMANN & SON'S celebrated STILL HOCKS (fresh shipment) at favourable rates can be obtained from BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

REAL ARTIC-EIDER QUILTS, a great luxury for the cold season, from Rs. 25 each.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BLANKETS, SCARLET and WHITE, Real Whitney, full size, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 24 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Opposite Prince of Wales' Statue, Rampart-row, Bombay.

INFANT'S BLANKETS, very fine quality, colored silk bindings, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Tailors, Shirt-makers, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NILGHERRY RHUBARB.—First consignment on Thursday next.—Western Purveying Company, C. W. Love Grove; 45, Forbes-street.

XMAS CAKES, Pudding, etc.—Pleases register orders.—Western Purveying Company, C. W. Love Grove; 45, Forbes-street.

LOANS! LOANS! for Xmas accommodation, will be advanced on approved Personal Security.—James May and Co., No. 3, Hummum-street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Plush bags, jewel cases, sewing cases, and a variety of other articles fit for presentation.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN and a few CLERKS for temporary service at Aden.—Apply, till 18th instant, to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

NOVELTIES in photo. frame, bonnet shape, floral, plush, fancy gilt, all elegant new designs.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 53, Meadow-street.

£6,277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Office, New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—TO BE LET in the Circle large, airy furnished apartments, with or without board. Splendid position. Moderate terms.—"Gracelea," this Office.

THE CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, acknowledges receipt of a currency note No. 73 in 3831 for Rs. 20 sent with a letter, without date, signed "E."

TO VOLUNTEERS.—For sale, a Morris's Tube, for Martini Rifle (never been used), complete in its case. Apply to Messrs. Evans Watch-makers, opposite Watson's Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, good fresh French Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, at Rs. 1-4 per pair, cash.—K. A. LATIKA & Co., "Traveling" Kid Warehouse, Hummum-street.

USEFUL XMAS PRESENTS!—Just arrived from Benares and Delhi, highly finished Salvers, Trays, Cups, Flower Vases, and a variety of other articles.—BHARUE and Co., No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two sets of brass mounted Harness, also two Saddles with Bridles complete. The above are English made. Apply 31, Hornby-road, top flat.

TO LET, Top Flat, No. 37, Hornby-road, with sitting &c., and two bedrooms; also three rooms with fire shed &c., and cook-house in same floor, with water. Apply on the premises. Only Rs. 80 per month, clear.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 30. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

FOR SALE a makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 30, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an English-built YACHT CUTTER 40 tons D, about 14 tons. For further particulars, apply to HEMINGTON and Co.

LOST—PEARL EARRINGS. Such reward On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Undressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOK are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angoras, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nanoo Khiraj & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" Brand, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE, magnums Rs. 14, quarts Rs. 57, pints Rs. 32 per dozen cash. Apply LYON and Co.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 28 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 28 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz.; 9 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian sulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR sale, owner going home, high caste chestnut Arab, age 6, height 14-2; splendid mover, good tempered, believed sound, up to weight. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, Sawpore.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 1, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-8 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE undersigned has returned to Bombay and RESUMED CHARGE of this agency.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

13th December, 1884.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTEEN PER SHARE has been made by the Directors, and will be PAYABLE at THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1885.

By order of the Directors,
JOSHUA T. PEARSON,
Secretary and Manager.

East Indian Flour Mills, Bombay, 13th Dec. 1884.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MALEGAUM.

MR. J. NEUBERG, who had been the Agent for the above Establishment, having retired from the Agency since July last, we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in his place, and that Mr. Neuberg has now no goods for sale from the "Basel Mission." Intending Purchasers of "Mission" Cloths are requested to communicate with us.

Damask Table Cloth 5½ ft. by 5½ ft.				Rs. 3 4
Do.	do.	5½	by 7½	4 6
Do.	do.	6	by 8	5 6
Do.	do.	6½	by 9	6 0
Do.	do.	7	by 7	5 8
Do.	do.	7	by 9	7 0
Do.	do.	7½	by 7½	6 4

Shikar Cloth, from 12½ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 27, 1884.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 315 of 1880.

ZOHRABAI, widow of SHAIK BUDHAN SHAIK MANIC, KOOLSUMBAI, widow of DADOOBHAI CHOOREE, BEGUM BAI, wife of SHAIK UJJI MOOLA, and FATMABAI, wife of JAINOOLBHOY DAWOOD, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 20, Butchers' Street, without the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

FATTEH MAHOMED SHAIK BUDHAN, ESMAIL SHAIK BUDHAN MANIC SHAIK BUDHAN, ISSA SHAIK BUDHAN, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, the first of whom resides in Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan street, the second resides in Gora Moola, and the third and fourth resides in 1st Don Todd Street, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 2nd day of July, 1883, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendants (other than the first) should pay the sum of rupees six hundred and seventeen and annas two for costs of and incidental to the said suit, dated the 5th day of May, 1883, and of the said order.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 6th day of September, 1884, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the defendant Esmail Shaik Budhan in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of Pagadanee land or ground, together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Kawel village, Parel, Parbhoor, Bombay, and assessed under Municipal No. 31 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the east by a sweeper's passage and Khojas' burial ground, on or towards the west by Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan street, on or towards the north by the house of Vulley Meeya Moosaa, and on or towards the south by a house of Sallay Mahomed Hajee Seddick:

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1885, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said defendant Esmail Shaik Budhan in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of execution when taxed.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises or the title of the said defendant Esmail Shaik Budhan to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Esmail Shaik Budhan have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any claim on the part of the defaulting purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE.
15th and 17th December, 1884.
Shunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

The Annual bona-fide CLEARANCE SALE of furniture of Messrs. DEVARENNES and Co. will take place at 4 o'clock on the 15th and 16th instant, at their well known establishment, Shunkersett House.

Catalogues will be ready on the 10th instant. Furniture on view three days before sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and CO.

SALE OF STATUES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned without reserve—

An invoice of three cases, very superior statues and table ornaments for drawing-rooms.

The above on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THU SDAY the 18th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

Household furniture of a gentleman consisting of tables, press, chairs &c.

10 0 Bundles steel iron hoops.
7 bales Hessian cloth.
3 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white mulls.
2 cases colored Spanish stripes.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Goga Street, Fort.

It is hereby notified that Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 12th day of January 1885, at 4-3 p. m. by order of the mortgagee on account of the principal money secured by Coverjee Jeewajee Tasker in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th day of March, 1881.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being in Goga-street formerly called Todd-street admeasuring 145 square yards or th reabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 222, new No. 5254, old Survey No. 314 and new Survey No. 9021 in the sub-district of Fort Abd Colaba and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 70 and bounded on the east by the property of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Porter on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, in the north by the sweeper's passage and on the south by the Goga-street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. Dated this 11th day of December 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given by order of the liquidator that the above company's property in Wynaad will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1884 at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.'s auction rooms at No. 41, Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

The property consisting of:—

The Hump estate and jungle, and mining rights, also the buildings on the estate.

The estate consists of 125 acres of coffee fullgrown having a small crop (estimated at 4 tons) either on the trees, picked or in course of being picked, and about 16 acres of cinchona planted in 1883.

The total area is acres 1614·32, of which about 1170 acres are virgin forest and 200 acres grassland. Upon 500 acres of the jungle, cinchona cultivation might be extended with advantage.

The buildings consist of coffee estate and Mining Superintendent's bungalows, (wooden) miners' houses, coolie lines, curing, piping house, &c.

The property is situated about 6 miles from Vythery, where there are a telegraph and a Post-office, Magistrate's cutchery and a large bazaar whence supplies can be procured. Vythery is on the main line of road from the Malabar coast to the Mysore country and is about 37 miles from Calicut, with which there is good cart communication.

The property is freehold.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Notice is also hereby given by order of the liquidator that immediately after the above sale and at the same place, the debts due by defaulting shareholders of the above company will also be sold by Public Auction.—A list of the debts may be seen at the office of

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents Wynaad Gold Mining Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

17, Tamarind Lane.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Moschetoes, Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Cockroaches, Spiders, Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Clothes eat by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

The ball given by Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, the popular commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, in the Town Hall on Friday, in commemoration of his having completed his sixth year in the corps as a mounted officer, was in every way successful. Everything went as merrily as a marriage bell, and the arrangements were admirable. The numerous guests arrived in rapid succession soon after nine o'clock, and were cordially welcomed by their host. It was about twenty-five minutes after nine when His Excellency Sir James Fergusson and a small party from Government House arrived. Their arrival was announced by the band playing the first portion of the National Anthem, and then striking up the quadrille "Lieder," in which His Excellency engaged. The very large number present caused, as might be expected, some little inconvenience to dancers, but this really added to the enjoyment of the evening, and called forth the skill of the evolutionists in successfully steering their partners through the mazes of the waltz. Dancing was kept up with great spirit all the evening, and when mid-night arrived an adjournment was made to the supper-room, where numerous tables were laid out. From here the dancers returned with renewed spirit, and kept up the dancing till the early hours of the morning. His Excellency left before midnight. There were present, besides the Governor, the Military and Naval Commanders-in-Chief, the Judges of the High Court, the Members of Council, the Brigadier-General Commanding the District and the officers of the garrison, many eminent members of the Bombay Bar and several native gentlemen. Mr. Soundy acted as master of ceremonies.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.—The barometer has filled at Nagapatam, but with this exception the rise noticed yesterday has been maintained throughout the whole of India. The combined effect of these changes has produced steep gradients over the Coromandel coast, a difference of over one-tenth of an inch existing between Madras and Negapatam. In Northern India the distribution is unchanged. Winds are variable in Upper India, northerly in Lower Bengal, north-easterly along the east coast, and north-easterly to easterly elsewhere. There is a larger proportion of cloud in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, and a smaller proportion in Madras than of late; but elsewhere the sky remains nearly clear. Showers have fallen at Negapatam and Wellington. Rain previously:—Colombo, 2 inches.

Dec. 13.—The barometer still rises in the Punjab, as well as at several stations in Central India, the plateau in Sind, in Gujerat, and in the west and south of the peninsula; but elsewhere there has been a general decrease. The greatest rise is at Negapatam, and this, combined with a fall over the head of the Bay, has reduced the gradients on the east coast. The winds are practically unchanged. The weather is fine generally, and there is no rain reported from any station. The temperature has fallen in Upper India, and changed irregularly elsewhere.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

THE Managing Committee of the Mooljeebhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading-room and Library having sent round a circular on Tuesday last, inviting the members to meet in the library hall for the purpose of offering their congratulations to Mr. Sayani, the President, on his appointment to the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, there was a large assembly on Thur-day evening. Among those present were Messrs. Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey, B.A., LL.B., Kurmali Rahim Nanjiani, B.A., Meherali Mohamed Patel, Ali Mohamed Bhimjee, Rehemoobhoy Allana, Dada Mya Dost Mohamed, Khodabux Sheer Mohamed, Mohamed Jaffer Mookhi, Moos'eh Hajee Kasim, Cassumbhoy Khakee Naujee, Fazulbhoy Gulam Hoossein Naujee, Bundalibhoy Moomun, Ezekiel Moses, Jafferbhoy Ludha Chatoo, Mohamedbhoy Hussum Daloo, Ebrahimbhoy Rahimtula Caderbhoy, and others.

The resolutions were to set on foot a subscription list to provide for funds for having a portrait of Mr. Sayani taken and hung up in the library hall and for voting an address to Mr. Sayani, and to apply the surplus of the said funds, if any, after providing for the purposes aforesaid, in purchasing books for the library.

Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey, of Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey, solicitors, was voted to the chair. In a brief address he explained the object of the meeting, and stated that Mr. Sayani had for the last twenty years spared neither purse nor time for the improvement of the library, and that it was owing to his influence and exertions that the spacious hall in which they had met, and the library building in general owed their existence in a great measure. The committee's proposition was a move in the right direction, and it would be but a slight token of their appreciation of Mr. Sayani's valuable service so Mr. Dhurumsey further observed that H. E. the Governor could not have made a better selection (applause), and it was a source of satisfaction to them all to find the sterling merits of their worthy president appreciated at their just measure by the Government.

Messrs. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Kurmali Rahim Nanjiani, Dada Mya Dost Mohamed, Ezekiel Moses, Rahimtula Caderbhoy, Meherali Mohamed Patel, and others then addressed the meeting, fully endorsing the views expressed by the chairman.

Mr. M. M. Patel in his address stated that Mr. Sayani owed his elevation to the Shrievalty to the liberal education which he received in the Bombay University, and that he could not do better than quote the following extract from the address of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University at its convocation held in November, 1871:—"I next notice the submission for competition for the Ellis Scholarship for the best proficiency in English in the B. A. Examination, which has been won by a Mahomedan gentleman of the Khoja sect, one of two brothers who, having broken through the strong sectarian prejudices of their race, have competed in the ranks of the educated youth of the Presidency, and have both succeeded in their object."

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of giving effect to it. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed at about 11 p. m. Mr. Mooljeebhoy Jewraj headed the subscription list with Rs. 51, and others present brought up the figure to about Rs. 250 in a short time.

RIFLE MATCH AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC. 12.

THE following is a list of scores made in a rifle match on the 11th inst. between the detachment of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regt. and the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers:—

DETACHMENT 2ND EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Private Lingwood	25	24	29	98
Private Allen	27	26	26	79
Lieut. Hoghton	27	25	24	76
Colour Sergt. Wilton	27	21	24	74
Private Wright	24	23	23	70
Colour Sergt. Cottrell	28	27	15	70
Sergt. Howell	27	17	21	65
Sergt. Carisse	22	23	17	62
Private Hewitt	24	21	15	60
Sergt. Brooker	25	22	9	56
Grand total				695

B. B. & C. I. RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Corpl. De Cruz	31	29	22	82
Serjt. Thomas	27	29	21	77
Serjt. Henry	29	20	23	72
Vol. Critchell	31	21	18	70
Vol. Hoogworth	21	23	22	66
Vol. Francis	27	21	14	62
Sergt. Instr. Booth	24	16	21	61
Vol. Lickfold	29	8	20	57
Serjt. Lovejoy	21	11	9	41
Vol. Phipps	14	13	2	29
Grand total				617

CONDITIONS.—Wimbledon targets, 7 rounds at each distance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th December, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·985
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·9
Dew Point	59·2
Relative humidity of Air	570
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	2·0
Daily mean temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·8
General direction of Wind*	E, NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	336

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 2. To all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Indo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

BENGAL.

PROPOSED SCHOLARSHIPS.—Rai Rajib Lochan, Roy Bahadur, left by his will the sum of Rs. 15,000 each to the Berhampur College and the Calcutta Sanskrit College. The executors of his will, Babu Bolkaatonath Sen and Gokul Nath Guha, propose that with regard to the Berhampur College the sum left should be applied to the creation of five scholarships of Rs. 5 each, tenable for two years by the five first successful candidates passing the Calcutta University Entrance Examination from the Berhampur centre, on the condition that they continue their studies in the Berhampur College. With regard to the sum left to the Calcutta Sanskrit College the executors suggest that twelve scholarships be created out of the interest of the endowment, two of the value of Rs. 5 a month, and ten of the value of Rs. 4 a month, to be tenable for one year only, and to be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to those students who show proficiency in Sanskrit literature and grammar. The Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to the further suggestion of the executors that the Berhampur and Sanskrit College scholarships should be called the Rajib Lochan and Moheshwari Dassi scholarships, respectively.—*Englishman.*

THE MONSOON.

MR. BLANDFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has written the following memorandum respecting the monsoon rains:—In the supplementary report on the Himalayan snowfall, dated 7th June, 1884, I attempted to forecast the prospects of the past rainy season in the following terms: "I look for a somewhat retarded or a weak and interrupted monsoon in the earlier months, in part or parts of North-Western India, extending possibly but by no means necessarily to the northern portion of the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana. This is the area that experience has shown to be most subject to the anomalous prevalence of dry westerly winds in the monsoon, as it is that of their normal prevalence in the spring. But it is not likely that the whole of this area will be simultaneously affected, and it is equally unlikely, that the conditions now existing will operate through the whole of the monsoon. In many respects the present season resembles the first part of 1876."

It now becomes my duty to compare this forecast with the actual facts. In the summary of the weather report for June it is stated: "On the 19th (June) rain became pretty general throughout the country, the only exceptions being portions of Bundelkhand and the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Central India." On the 20th, however, the rainfall on the west coast was checked and the break spread gradually from the west coast to a very large part of India. Towards the close of the month precipitation was slight in most places, and had entirely ceased in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, and on the plains of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Rain continued, however, in the Central Provinces and Lower Bengal, and whereas a decided deficiency was shown by most places, the rainfall of these two provinces was slightly in excess of the average."

The interruption (or retardation) of the rains indicated in this paragraph lasted in the Punjab till the 18th July. Its further history is thus noticed in the summary for that month: "The rainfall reports shew that in the earlier portion of the month the area over which the rains were fully established was somewhat restricted. Over the greater part of the plains of the Punjab, as well as in Rajputana, Sind, and Gujarat, rain of any consequence was generally wanting during the first fortnight; as was also the case in some parts of the Carnatic, in Madura, Mysore, the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency, and the Deccan. By the 16th, however, a change set in. Rain-bearing winds again reached Gujarat and subsequently extended to Rajputana and the Punjab. From the 20th to the end of the month, the rains were general and abundant, with the exception of the Madras Presidency."

In the summary for August it is stated: "The rainfall returns display considerable variations in the amount of precipitation. In the Punjab with the exception of Murree, Rawalpindi, Simla, and Delhi, there has been more or less deficiency on the average, while over nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, on the contrary, there has been excessive rain. At Allahabad, however, a region of deficiency commenced, and continued in that station eastwards in Behar, Bengal, and as far as Burma, the present month has been one of general deficiency * * * Rajputana, like the Punjab, has had a somewhat scanty rainfall, while Sind and Gujarat, on the average, have received in all stations, shew irregularities similar in character to those of the more central parts of the country. On the west coast from Ratnagiri southwards, as well as on the Deccan, Mysore, Carnatic, Madura, Salem, and Wellington, the rainfall has been above the average; but both on the coast north of Ratnagiri, and at almost every peninsular station to the east of the ghats, the amount of rain has been considerably below the month."

In September, the rainfall was abundant in Northern India, except in Behar, Northern Bengal, and Assam, but in the peninsular it was still deficient in the Deccan, Mysore, and the Carnatic.

Hence the predicted cessation or interruption of the rains of the early part of the monsoon in North-Western India was fully justified by the event. After a general burst in the latter part of June the rains of all Western and North-Western India were entirely suspended for three weeks or more, and even up to August they were somewhat defective in the Punjab. But the conditions then existing did not operate through the whole of the monsoon, and the latter months brought abundant rain.

It was observed in the forecast, that the early part of 1884 in many respects resembled the first part of 1876. The circumstances here referred to were that the heavy winter snowfall and the late spring rain and snow were restricted to Kashmir, Chamba, and the Hill States to the east, and were not so great in the previous year to the outer ranges. In 1876, although the rainfall was deficient in the North-Western Provinces, it was in the Deccan, Mysore, the Ceded Districts and the Carnatic that the drought was most severe and lasting. In this year also, it is these same parts of the peninsula in which the rainfall has been most deficient up to nearly the end of the monsoon. This is probably more than a mere coincidence; and it is quite possible to suggest reasons why the peninsula should be more affected when there is an unusual amount of snow in Kashmir and the ranges around the Upper Indus, than when it is restricted to the south of the Himalaya. But conjecture of that kind, too often repeated, can only lead to barren results, unless it be followed by a moral certitude of the sincerity of their request. However, in certain circumstances—though very rarely—our missionaries have lent money to poor people, and taken bonds from them, on condition that they had been accepted as catechumens, and then only to ward off from them complete ruin, *e.g.*, in cases of expropriation or ruinous suits for debts or for having declared themselves Catholics. In these cases we thought it our duty to help them, even at the sacrifice it costs us.

Thus it was with the two Peria Nadans, both father and son, who had received from the Rev. Mr. Adamson, at the time of the famine, and while the Rev. gentleman was the President of a sub-committee, one Rs. 5 and the other Rs. 10. When both of them became Catholics, the Rev. Adamson, who till that day had not asked a cash from them, lost no time in asking for the money, with the interest of 18 per cent with mortgage. It is true that Peria Nadan signed a bill of debt, but he was told, he says, that it was simply a formality. The Rev. Mr. Adamson sued in the Court, on 21st November 1883, at Tuticorin, and he got an order, and then Rev. Fr. Laventur, with a view to extricate the poor catechumens, and to hinder their expropriation, them a sum of Rs. 43, to be paid in the Court itself on the 26th November, 1883. Does not such a fact—and there are more than one which we might easily prove—establish clearly that no Roman Catholic but protestant Missionaries do what Mr. Sharrock has found fault with us, viz. buying souls with money? It reminds one of Alcibiades' dog's tail.

The following is a translation of a Tamil bond in the possession of the Roman Catholic Superior in the South:—

"In the year 1877, the 31st day of October, which correspond to Tamil year 1053 and the 17th day of Appige, I, In Aman Assari the son of Nilen Assari, living in the Samanatham which is connected to Pudiamputtur, in the Zemin of Ettiapuram, District of Tinnevelly, sign and give to Rev. Thomas Adamson, the representative of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Pudiamputtur Zemin of Ettiapuram, District of Tinnevelly, this mortgage deed for money received. Here are the limits of the punjah land property registered in my name and enjoyed by me now-a-day and a long time before in the southern field of the village of Samanatham, which is relied (?) to Pudimputtur in the Sub-District of Ottapidaram in the taluk of Ottapidaram Tinnevelly District, on the north side of the torrent called Valkal, which runs from east to west; on the east side of the path way which goes from south to north; on the south side of the punjah land of Audiapillal; on the west side of the tank. I have mortgaged to you the dry land contained into these four limits and measuring 33·64 chains, for rupees 20, which I have received. You have given me these Rs. 20, and I have received them from you, for which I shall pay to you one-and-a-half interest per cent a month (18 per cent), and I bind myself to pay the capital with the said interest on the 30th day of this month next year, 1878, if I fail to pay at the said date."

BANK BACHELORS.

THE following amusing letter appears in the *Daily Telegraph*:—I trust you will excuse my intruding what may seem a private matter upon your attention, but as our banns have already been read twice the urgency of the circumstances will, I hope, excuse my seeking your influential sympathy. Indeed, sir, the case seems both to me and to the lady to whom I was to have been married in a week one that will admit of no procrastination, and unless you can interpose your powerful aid to have my case considered an "exceptional" one—which, if I could have the pleasure of introducing her personally to you, I feel sure you would at once consider it to be, for in all Brixton, or, indeed, in any other suburb, there is not to be found a young lady who, you will perhaps under the circumstances allow me to say, combines in such an exceptional degree the personal charms of youth with the intellectual superiority of a matured experience. As an illustration of my meaning, sir, I would assure you that though she is only eighteen she has studied thoroughly the recently-published work upon "How to Live Upon —something—a Year." The exact sum I forget just now, but I know it is something very trifling, and yet Matilda has not only thoroughly worked out this exhaustive treatise, but from her own economical instinct assures me that she actually sees her way to still further reducing the modest sum fixed as a minimum for subsistence by the talented author of the work in question.

But more of this later. In the meantime, sir, allow me to inform you that I have to-day read in a London journal a statement that the banks are about to combine to enforce the following resolution, which has already been adopted by a well-known financial house: "The board being of opinion that it is on many grounds inexpedient for clerks employed by the bank to contract marriages on insufficient means: Resolved—As a general rule, but subject to any exceptional circumstances which may induce the board to dispense with such rule, that in future if any member of the staff whose income is less than £150 a year shall marry, he shall be disqualified from continuing in the bank's service, and will accordingly be required to retire from it." Now, sir, I am a bank clerk, and my salary is less than the minimum which the board has arbitrarily fixed as entitling a man to have a wife. In fact, my salary is £135 per annum. That is to say I shall have to wait at least a year and a half before I am officially considered to be pecuniarily qualified for matrimony. But, unless I am mistaken, our leading political economists hold that the value of money lies in its purchasing power, and is it not a notorious fact in every household that some people can make a shilling go as far as others will half-a-crown? Is it not, I would ask, a matter of universal knowledge that one woman will make her allowance go much further than another? Are not women perpetually being astonished at each other's capacity for doing wonders with small outlay? And what is this but increasing the "purchasing power" of money—increasing, in fact, the amount of the money itself? Now, my contention is that if the bank will give her a fair trial, my Matilda—who, in addition, is the dearest girl in the world—will get more for a sovereign than any other person, married or unmarried, they choose to produce. I stake my position on it, sir, she would. She would just walk over the course, and I think I can see her now, with that pretty little self-satisfied way of hers, triumphantly weighing in her packages of groceries and other stuff against all comers. Why, sir, that silk dolman of hers with the fluff all round it—it is some animal's fur, weasel or beaver, or something like that, I think—only cost her—but this is a detail. I content myself, therefore, with repeating what I have said, that I am prepared any day to produce a better housekeeper, to say nothing of her being prettier, than anybody else can, her self excepting ever a bank director. But this murderous resolution—this tyrannical ukase, this worse than Russeakable Irish firman, this wicked, Bulgarian, Assumption decision of the banks goes upon the proper price of that Matilda does not know by. It presupposes things or the value of her mop baker to call at the that she is going to order only a loaf and a half for door for orders, and so on. You pointed out the other day in an article on current prices—which Matilda, I may add, has gone into her scrap-book for future reference—that the should do, namely, walk or ride in the next street, and buy by weight or measure. You see, sir, it takes for granted that every penny is alike, and that the salary of £150 is of a woman's value—which I contend is contrary to the axioms of political economy and a gross injustice to the dear girl I was to be shortly married.

I have, however, even higher grounds for protesting against this heartless action of the Herods, Neros, and more implacable than Rhadamanthuses who direct this bank. They are three, sir. In the first place, my mother; secondly, my grandmother; and thirdly, all my aunts and female relations generally, have for the last two years—ever since, in fact, I became assured of my position in the house—urged upon me the advisability, propriety, almost the necessity of my being married. They assured me that the fact of my having a wife would inspire a greater confidence in me on the part of my employers; that banks preferred to have settled married men; that, in short, I would be advancing my own prospects, pleasing my family, and gratifying the bank if I entered into matrimony. Now, I am not a man, I believe, easily influenced by sordid motives, but I confess that the arguments of my family had their effect. But, indeed, it is not Matilda was to love her; she returned my affection. The two families were mutually satisfied, and our wedding-day, sir, was fixed for the 26th of November. Now, in acting thus, I had never lost sight of the fact, diligently inculcated on all sides, that I should gratify the directors of my bank by being married. The moral effect upon me of my engagement was, moreover, such that day by day I became more and more convinced that I had loved both wisely and well, and done the right thing. I have not been for five months to a single meeting of the Glorious Apollos, of which club I am a Junior Perpetual Grand. For the same length of time I have smoked pipes instead of cigars; have not entertained a single friend; have refused to smoke my way home for a sherry and bitters; have not spent a single evening at a music-hall; drunk nothing but water, lunched and travelled third-class. We had purchased (with money, remember, which might have been spent in kitten-holes or on such idle gew-gaws) a set of hyacinth-glasses with bulbs to match, and a large oleograph representing the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. As to my time, again, which would otherwise have been frivolously spent in the ordinary amusements of bank bachelors, I have utilised it in many ways calculated to be very beneficial hereafter, to say nothing of having, during some spare moments, constructed a substantial lop-eared rabbit-hutch on a patent principle which is extremely economical, and of having—but these, again, are details. The fact, however, that I would wish to insist upon remains, and it is this, that the *moral* effect of my engaging myself to be married has been most advantageous to my future welfare. And in a sudden comes this bomb charged with pernicious arithmetic and the fuse alight. Bang! and we find ourselves exploded by it. Here were we, Matilda and I, within an appreciable distance of matrimony, when this awful, this unexpected, this shattering explosion blows the whole fabric of our hopes and joys to atoms! Where is our little house? Blown to atoms, sir—and eighteen months to wait—eighteen months. I find it difficult, sir, to be coherent, or even to be calm. But I would once again urge upon your powerful attention the very "exceptional" nature of my case; the inconsistency with political economy of the action of the Board; the immorality of compelling me to disappoint my mother and plunging me back into the unattached disorder of bachelorhood; the cruelty of making two hearts go on beating like one for another eighteen months, and would ask you whether I ought not to be exempted from the operation of this distracting and disastrous Resolution.

As I feel that our case is a very urgent one (the banns will be read for the third time next Sunday if I do not have them stopped), I beg to crave immediate space for my appeal in your commanding columns, and remain, sir,

A HALF-MARRIED CLERK.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE IN POLAND.

THE *Dziennik Poznanski* gives the following remarkable story:—One of the inhabitants of the Polish town Radoun, named Kammer, a publican, received an annonymous letter, which stated that his daughter who had been married for five years to a co. religionist named Rosenzweig, was that night in great danger. The father, greatly alarmed, fetched his daughter and her infant child to spend the night in his own house. About midnight the house was surrounded by soldiers belonging to an artillery regiment stationed in the town, and a gendarme knocked at the door, demanding that it should be opened on a pretext that a light was burning in the tavern contrary to the orders of the police. The door was hardly opened when the staff-captain Koreniew, dressed in the uniform of the police, two civilians, some gendarmes, and a number of other soldiers forced their way in. They ordered the daughter to go with them, and on her refusal they tore her out of bed and turned her out of the house almost naked and with her baby in her arms. Her father and stepmother were pinioned and gagged, and then the invaders proceeded to take possession of all the money, clothes, furniture, and valuables on which they could lay their hands. Help from without was not forthcoming for the neighbouring houses were surrounded by soldiers who allowed no one to pass. The watchmen, who hurried to the spot when the alarm was given, were warned to keep their distance. The daughter and her child were led away. The woman was baptised in church next day and forced to marry a quartermaster sergeant; three days after her infant was also baptised.

FALLING AMONG THIEVES.

"A FOOL and his money soon part" is an old adage that has received one more illustration in a case which came before the Central Criminal Court, and in which "three well-dressed men" were charged with conspiring to defraud the prosecutor of large sums of money by pretending to back horses for him. The victim had been in Australia, and on his voyage home had become intimate with a John Ward, who in the course of their intercourse learned that his fellow-passenger had amassed a considerable sum of money, and evidently marked him down for his prey. On reaching England the fly was invited to walk into the parlour of the spider. Ward, it seems, kept an hotel in Edinburgh, and he took his new acquaintance to stay there, and afterwards introduced him to a man named Richards, who was represented to be a great authority in racing matters and knew all the great patrons of the turf. The childlike simplicity of faith in prophets and tipsters so continually displayed by those who set out to make large fortunes by betting on horse-racing is really very remarkable and has rarely had a more remarkable exemplification than in this case. Ward and Richards and another confederate named Don persuaded this poor man they could make heaps of money for him if he would only let them have the handling of a little of that Australian hoard of his. He accordingly entrusted to them first a sum of 300*l.*, and subsequently several other considerable amounts, all of which he was assured went in the backing of horses which, according to these talented friends of his, ought to have won prodigious sums, but which somehow always lost everything. Not only did he lose his money, but he seems also to have lost even the fun and excitement of the thing, which some people have deemed cheaply purchased even by the loss of their bets. Arago tells a tale of a wealthy acquaintance of his whom he once convinced by a mathematical demonstration that a certain heavy loss was bound to be the ultimate result of the gambling to which he was given. The demonstration was complete, and it was borne out by past experience, and the gambling was given up. At the end of a fortnight, however, it was resumed. Arago was informed that his friend had deliberately resolved to devote the 50,000 francs a year to play, although it was quite certain he would lose it. He found, he said, that there was no other way of getting so much enjoyment for his money. Many gamblers have done very much the same. The prosecutor at the Old Bailey could not have been one of these philosophical losers, since a good deal of his money seems to have been put on horses, the names of which were, he was told, "strictly private." It is impossible to feel much sympathy with a loser under such circumstances. Such guileless simplicity is really beyond sympathy. At the same time, the rogues who received sentences of hard labour certainly were not by any means too severely dealt with.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

IN the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on November 15, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Allestree *vs.* Clarkson was heard. It was an action for the recovery of compensation in damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, and was brought under somewhat peculiar and unusual circumstances.

Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., and Mr. J. Woollett, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. H. Winch for the defendant.

Mr. Russell, in opening the case, remarked that the circumstances under which the breach of promise were taken were out of the frequent occurrence in actions of this kind. The plaintiff, Mrs. Elizabeth Allestree, who resided at Burton-on-Trent, was a married woman, who unfortunately for herself, after a comparatively short period of wedded life, was compelled in consequence of her husband been a schoolmaster against her husband's misconduct to proceed against her husband for a divorce, the decree in which was eventually granted by the President of the Court of Divorce. For some time before and during these proceedings the defendant, Mr. George Richard Clarkson, who was connected with the firm of Clarkson and Green, brewers and wine and spirit merchants at Aigburth, near Liverpool, and Manchester, lodged with the plaintiff at Burton-on-Trent, where he conducted the business of a branch establishment. Mr. Winch said he was sorry to interrupt his learned friend, but he wished to remind him that the defendant was not a member of the firm. He was in their employment, his father, Mr. W. Clarkson, being the head and principal member of the concern.

Mr. Russell, in continuation, said that at all events the defendant had some connection with this brewing and spirit business, as would be seen by what took place afterwards. During his residence at the plaintiff's house he conducted himself with the greatest propriety, and appeared to be much concerned for the trouble and annoyance to which his landlady was subjected in consequence of the misbehaviour of her husband, against whom he was aware that legal proceedings were pending in the Divorce Court. His feelings of sympathy ultimately ripened into a sincere and honourable attachment, the result being that after a brief interval upon the usual terms of marriage, informing the defendant at the same time that his income was 500*l.* a year, and that he would be entitled to 1,500*l.* a year when he got married. The plaintiff accepted his offer of marriage conditional on the decision of the learned judge of the Divorce Court in the proceedings she had instituted in that tribunal against Mr. Allestree. A few weeks afterwards the decree was made absolute and the divorce granted, so that the plaintiff, now being a free woman, was in a position to accept the defendant's proposal; but strange to say, when the only impediment that stood in the way of his wish being carried out had been removed, he declined to fulfil his engagement, alleging, amongst other excuses, that his father objected to his marrying a woman who had been divorced from her former husband. It would appear, however, from subsequent events, that this was not the sole reason for such a sudden revulsion in his feelings, and that there were other grounds he should explain to the directors of his bank before he had solemnly made to the plaintiff. It seemed there was another lady to whom he was engaged, for he afterwards told Mrs. Allestree of the fact and offered her a sum of 5,000*l.* as a solatium for her wounded feelings, showing her also a photograph of the lady to whom he was to be wedded. The plaintiff indignantly refused to accept his money, large and tempting even as the amount was, and told him it was not his gold but himself she desired to marry. He still persisted in urging his father's objection to the marriage and the paternal threats of disinheritance and the usual consequences if an alliance were contracted. It was satisfactory that there was no objection on the score of her own personal character against the plaintiff, whose conduct through out the whole of her wedded life and subsequently was that of a prudent and well-behaved woman, but she had the misfortune to be married to a bad husband. For the defendant's wicker at promise to make her his wife after she had obtained the requisite divorce the present action was brought, and he trusted the jury would award her what she was justly and legally entitled to, namely, substantial and exemplary damages.

The plaintiff was then called in support of the above statement.

Mr. Winch, who did not call any witnesses, then addressed the jury. And in mitigation of damages, and contended that under the circumstances the defendant, to avoid utter ruin and blighting of his future prospects, was perforce obliged to comply with his father's peremptory order to abandon the idea of marrying a divorced woman. There could be a prejudice, but the fact was indisputable that the father of the defendant was resolutely opposed to his son's marrying a woman who had already been divorced from her husband.

Mr. Russell said she was obliged to take the divorce proceedings in consequence of the husband's bad conduct.

The learned Under-Sheriff in summing up pointed out to the jury there were few cases involving so many difficulties in respect of awarding damages as the one now under consideration, and he might say that this action in particular was one that required at their hands grave deliberation and intelligent discrimination. After recapitulating and commenting on the facts disclosed by the evidence and the statements of counsel, he observed that the objection raised by the father as to the son's marriage with a divorced woman might be regarded by some persons as a natural and intelligent one, but how far such a prejudice was justifiable only a professed casuist could determine. At all events, this seemed to be the ground why the engagement was broken off. The facts of the case were simple, and the question at issue was one entirely for the jury.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £1,500.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PICTORIAL PRESS.

IF the question were put in a competitive examination when the first pictorial newspaper was published in England, the answer which gave the date of the establishment of the *Illustrated London News* in 1842 would certainly pass. The occasional issue of maps or other illustrations in the daily papers is regarded as an innovation and only those who have investigated the subject suspect how old the custom is. Mr. Mason Jackson, whose long connection with the *Illustrated London News* is well known, has just issued, through Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, a history of illustrated journalism under the title of "The Pictorial Press: Its Origin and Progress." This title only half describes a volume which is full of curious information and quaint illustrations. There were news sheets or tracts before there were newspapers in the present meaning of the word; and it was quite customary for these to contain a portrait of some great person, or a picture of some striking event. The *English Mercuric* of 1588 is unhappily a forgery; but there is an illustrated account of "the worthy and valiant exployctes performed and done by that valiant Knight, Syr Frauncis Drake," which bears the date of 1587, and which gives an account of the great deeds which for some time hindered the sailing of the Armada, and which Drake called "singeing the King of Spain's beard." The first attempt to illustrate the news of the day seems to have been in 1607. It is a tract entitled "Wofull Newes from Wales," and gives an account of a terrible flood in Monmouthshire with a quaint illustration, which is a curious example of the engraving of the time. Another tract of the same date tells the story of great floods in Somersetshire and Norfolk, and others in 1612 and 1613 are entitled "Woefull Newes from the West parts of England of the burning of Tiverton," and "The Wonders of this Windie Winter." Floods, murders, and battles were favourite subjects of these early illustrators of the news, but higher flights were sometimes attempted. Mysterious appearances in the heavens are duly pictured, and a fall of meteoric stones "in Barke-shire at Bewikin Greene" is set forth in a wonderful engraving. Many of the pictures in the news pamphlets of the first half of the seventeenth century are caricatures; but there were actual attempts to represent persons, places, and events. Mr. Jackson copies a plate which represents the execution of Strafford in 1641, and another which illustrates the pulling down of Cheapside Cross on the 2nd of May, 1643. These are both admirably executed, and from very lively pictures of great historic scenes. This last engraving is far in advance, in artistic design and execution, of any other of the period, and would scarcely be out of place in an illustrated paper of the present day. The other news pictures this disturbed period are of the most various character. In some we seem to go back to the quaintness and childishness of the previous century; in others the exactness and force of the present day seem to be anticipated. The art of engraving had not at that period made much progress in England; but these illustrations of the events of the time show not only the condition of that art, but the taste of the people; and are curiously in harmony with the character of an epoch which stood between the England of the middle ages and modern Britain.

The first paper which regularly attempted to give illustration was the *Mercurius Civicus* or London Intelligencer published during the Civil War. These illustrations were chiefly portraits. Journalism collapsed when the war was over, and there is very little in the shape of pictorial presentation of the news till we get into the next century. Mr. Jackson says that a study of the early newspapers shows that the idea of illustrating the news of the day was never quite dropped. Sometimes a map is given of the country in which some war is going on; sometimes a plan of a city which is besieged. In the *London Post* for July 25th, 1701, is a map of the seat of war in Italy; and the *Daily Courant* of September 8, 1709, contains a large plan of Mons. The *Dublin Journal* for May 4, 1746, gives in printer's lines a plan of the battle of Culloden, and at a later date there is in the same journal a plan of the trial of Lord Lovat. A curious picture of the eclipse of the sun, illustrating the appearance of the shadow in twenty-five stages, was given in *Parker's London News* in 1724. But the whole century exhibits very little progress. The *Gentlem n's Magazine* occasionally printed copper-plate illustrations: and there were now and then pictures in the newspapers; but these latter were of a very inferior character. The art of wood engraving became almost extinct, and was only revived at the close of the eighteenth century by Bewick. While that great artist was publishing his works on natural history, illustrated with his unequalled wood engravings, the *Observer* was started and Mr. Jackson says, "became the pioneer of modern illustrated journalism." But before the *Observer* had made use of the revived art of wood engraving for this purpose the *Times* had published illustrations. It gave an engraving of Nelson's Funeral Car in 1806, and in 1817 it published a large woodcut of Robert Owen's agricultural and manufacturing villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation.

The early illustrations in the magazines, and even in the newspapers, were engraved on copper. The *Observer* in 1815 gave a copper-plate view of St. Helena. It then waited three years, when it published a portrait of a man accused of murder named Abraham Thornton. This Abraham Thornton has curious distinction that he was the last man who appealed to the "Assize of Battle" in this country; and whose appeal being allowed led to the repeal of the statute. The *Observer* published many illustrations of persons, places, and events in connection with the Cato-street conspiracy; and continued to do the same occasionally pictorial for many years. *Belle's* journalism in this and the *Weekly Chronicle* of the century. Many great pa- fact, an illustrated pictorially presented many years in early part of illustrated paper was issued. The *Penny Magazine* had meanwhile been established, and had met with the most striking success which up to that time had ever been attained. In 1832 its weekly sale amounted to 200,000. This great popularity was due in great degree to the admirable engravings of great pictures, works of art, and historic scenes with which it was illustrated. It could not touch contemporary events for fear of becoming a newspaper and being subject to the stamp duty. The *Illustrated London News* was the direct offspring of all these earlier attempts to popularise the art of wood engraving. Mr. Herbert Ingram, a newsvendor at Nottingham, had noticed the increased sale of the *Observer* and the *Weekly Chronicle* when they contained engravings, and he conceived the idea of starting a pictorial paper. The first number appeared on the 14th of May, 1842, and consisted of sixteen pages and thirty-two woodcuts. Among the woodcuts was an excellent engraving of the burning of Hamburg, a portrait of the Queen, and some admirable caricatures. The success of the paper was immediate, and its energetic and enterprising founder realised, as he deserved, a very large fortune. To look back over the long series of volumes is to read the history of a generation in pictures. Here are portraits of all the leading men of the last forty years. Mr. Jackson reproduces a few of them—Mr. Cobden, as a young man, addressing a House of Commons which was reluctant to hear him; Lord John Russell in his familiar attitude, speaking this time from the Opposition side, with his right hand on the table and the left hand on his hip; and Mr. Disraeli as the young exquisite he was in the Tory Parliament of 1841. Mr. Jackson's account of the fortunes of the paper, the melancholy death of whose founder he narrates

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

WITH the exception of a recovery of ¼ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, Reuter's London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday show no alteration of any kind. Consols remain at 99⅜, French Rentes at 106⅜.

The Mincing-lane markets are generally quiet, Linseed being alone slightly firmer.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, as was to be anticipated from the previous day's decline in New-York, was dull, with a decline of 1-16 per lb. in Americans both on the spot and to arrive, the sales being 7,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. To-day's report is again dull, sales only 6,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats; but prices remain unchanged all round. In Newyork prices have not moved, Mid-Uplands on the spot being still quoted at 10⅞, April shipment at 11·08 cents per lb. This is almost a matter of surprise, considering the heavy receipts at the American ports, the figures for the past week being the largest ever recorded. Up to date the total is 103,000 bales ahead of last season, but this does not appear to have brought any larger crop estimates into favour, the rapidity with which the crop is being marketed being attributed to a good picking season and facilities of transport.

The Liverpool weekly statistics show that the total visible supply for all Europe has increased during the week by 210,000 bales, bringing it up to within 79,000 bales of last year; whilst the Liverpool stock has increased 75,000 bales during the week, and is now only 30,000 bales over last year. The stock of Surats has gone down 9,000 bales in the week, and the quantity afloat for the U. K. is only 12,000 bales, an unusually small figure.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	288,000	280,000	259,000
,, Exports to U. K.	121,000	72,000	122,000
,, ,, Continent	75,000	36,000	80,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,057,000	2,954,000	2,927,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,952,000	830,000	1,404,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	775,000	683,000	701,000
,, Stock in the Ports	968,000	1,187,000	843,000
Saturday's receipts	37,000	41,000	37,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	2,955,000	3,029,210	2,726,780
,, ,, Surats	339,000	323,820	451,100

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	503,000	533,000	537,000
,, London	45,000	50,000	72,000
American afloat	280,000	270,000	320,000
East Indian ,,	12,000	52,000	47,000
	840,000	905,000	976,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5 13-16d.	5 15-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4½d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 9-16d.	1½d.

Our Cotton market here to-day has again been very dull in tone, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower for new crops. There is still no marked pressure to sell apparent, the general opinion seeming to be that the present quietness at home will only be of a temporary character. For export, transactions to-day have been unimportant. Some ready Khamgaum, barely good, has been sold at Rs. 193 to Rs. 195, good Julgaum for March has been done at Rs. 189, and Broach, it is reported, at Rs. 231, but the latter is doubtful. We quote:—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 222
,, Omra ,,	195
,, Dholleras, April	196
,, Bengal, January	156

WHEAT and SEEDS remain unchanged as regards upee prices.

FREIGHTS are firm for December and early January shipment, but further forward inclined to be rather quieter. For Liverpool immediate shipment is quoted at 20s. measurement, Continental ports 23s. 9d. to 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day, the banks having advanced their drawing rates 1-32d. and their buying quotations 1-32d. to 1-16d. There is no special reason for the rise, so far as we can learn, the amount of bills making being still very limited, Silver unchanged, and money plentiful; but according to the see-saw system on which the market has been moving for some time past, down one week and up the next, the coming week is on turn for the rise. For ready bills closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-32d. to ⅜d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·04½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very weak, and very little business has been done during the day, the rate for Fours receding to Rs. 99⅜. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES are quiet to a degree, and almost no business is reported, nor are quotations changed in most instances. For Spinning and Weaving Mills the tone is perhaps a trifle steadier owing to the weaker appearance of cotton, but as regards values the utmost that can be said is that the decline has ceased.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	360
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£20
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 30	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 14	330

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	585
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	11¼	375
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	930xd
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	200	200	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	1,400
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	412½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	210
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	640
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	575
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	106
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,7 0
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	75	952½
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	129
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	224
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	323
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	1½	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	135	75	..	110

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th December as compared with that for the 2nd December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 2. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,296	4	4	41,59,296	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,46,04,939	0	11	1,51,85,281	4	7
Other Deposits	3,17,92,255	3	4	3,10,94,348	6	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,99,567	13	6	2,60,533	8	5
Sundries	15,55,362	5	5	15,59,309	3	11
	Rs. 7,24,11,290	11	6	7,22,58,773	12	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	73,67,738	0	0	73,92,338	0	0
Other authorized Investments	38,05,425	0	0	38,10,025	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	77,91,307	7	10	84,05,690	12	10
Credits on do.	79,50,636	10	0	81,81,851	7	0
Bills Discounted	1,47,11,171	3	1	1,52,62,370	2	3
Balances with other Banks	7,65,540	9	1	6,92,437	12	9
Bullion	28,160	14	11	27,953	4	5
Dead Stock	11,91,998	8	9	11,89,913	11	10
Stamps	8,751	10	0	8,863	1	0
Sundries	6,28,645	8	6	6,28,486	0	6
Cash at Head Office	1,56,85,064	2	11	1,28,06,253	1	11
Do. at Branches	1,24,76,851	0	5	1,36,91,731	4	0
Rs.	7,24,11,290	11	6	7,22,58,773	12	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cachemire, 2,197 tons, Captain P. F. Caste, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain H. L. Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs. and Miss Skipton, as passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1,607 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shanghai, &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama.—Mr. F. D. Parker. From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. McHinch, Mr. M. B. Tullatt, Lieut. E. Jervoise, Mr. Callibhoy, and Mr. H. Hajeejee.—From Colombo.—Lieut-Col. Grant, Mr. Barton, Mr. J. Watkins, and Mr. J. Dickson. From Sydney.—Mr. J. R Yorman, Mr. J. T. Parandini, Mr. Montifores, Revd Mr. and Mrs. Tidsdell and children, Captain and Mrs Morland and infant, Miss Atnay, Miss Stapleton, Mr. Vardun, and Miss Steadman. From Melbourne.—Mr H Crawford, Mr. R. Wood, and Mr. G. G. Linn. And six deck from various ports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Francis B. Fray	Pitgrave	Bangkok, Oct. 3.
13	Malwa (s)	Adamson	Shanghai, Nov. 20.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Nov. 3.
14	Nerbudda (s)	Slarratt	Calcutta, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	I. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Egger	Calcutta, &c.
	Tasmania (s)	Perrins	China, &c.
	C. Drummond (s).	Wilson	Liverpool.
	Cachemire (s)	Caste	Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
9 Africa (s) ..... Loutit ..... Singapore, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 9.—Steamer Roumania. Ship Cypromene.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—11 packages medicine, Treacher & Co; 15 cases tobacco, E Russajee; 3,817 cases hard spelter, Edward Bates & Co; 227 cases whiskey, and 15 cases rum, Jamsetjee Framjee; 30 cases whiskey, M M Mullaferoze; 162 cases whiskey, 5 cases brandy, 10 cases gingerwine, and 5 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases whiskey and 3 cases rum, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macarthur s—23 cases umbrellas, Wallace & Co.
Clan Drummond s—2 casks paints, Ebramjee Essoobjee; 24 cases biscuits, J Madhowrao and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tasmania s—1,534 tiles copper and 30 cases copper sheets, Peel Cassels and Co; 21 packages eau-de-cologne, Hassan Ahmed; 72 packages provicions, John Fleming and Co; 5 cases confectionery, E A H Allaree; 17 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 2 packages sewing machines and 1 package watches, H A Geyer and Co; 50 cases copper braziers, United Merchants and Co; 2 cases German silver sheets, Wallace and Co; 39 bales wrapping paper, P Shapoorjee; 100 drums linseed oil and 46 kegs paints, Tyebaly Chandabhoy; 25 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co; 9 cases wine and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 5 cases Angustura bitter, Bolton and Co; 400 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Dinshaw; 75 cases brandy, 25 cases gin and 25 butt sherry, Treacher and Co; 16 cases hock and 4 cases moselle, B Phillips and Co; 45 packages medicine, Kerbella s—1 cases paper, A Allibhoy; 2 cases slate glass and 2 cases lamps, Khakeebhoy Pudumsey; 31 cases wine and spirit, C H B Forbes and Co; 53 cases wine and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Peshawar s—7 cases colors, T. M. Tajkhanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—19 cases needles and 1 case lead pencil, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—40 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—50 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—3,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Macarthur s—276 cwts coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co.
Persia s—100 bales cotton, Goculdass Culliarjee: 60 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee; 210 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 125 cwts bones, E. Gangjee and Co; 27 bales wool, C. Hajeebhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—8,000 cwts. wheat Lang Moir & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lucinda s—451 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 50 bales cotton. Lyon & Co.; 14 cwt, gingelly-seed, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alita s—1,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Prinz George s—1,250 cotton seed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Atrato s—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Anger Head s—2,700 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cachemere s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,964 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Arabia s.—125 mowrasseed, D B Khan and Co.
Knight of St. George s.—2,725 cwts mowrassed and 2,584½ cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Oriental s,—294 bales cotton Ramjeedass Lucmidass.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

353-84—A. F. Turner—L. A. Watkins vs. M. J. Watkins.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

341-84—Chalk and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others vs. Hurrichundra Ramchundra and others.—In person.
350-84—Hore, C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath vs. Nanabhoy Vishwanath—H. Bicknell, and in per on.
356-84—Payne G. and S.—Maribai and another vs. Waiji Soondarji—Tyabji and D.
357-84—Nanu and H.—Framji Rustomji Bohleepatell vs. Bai Soonabai and others—Ardesir and H.
361-84—Manuklal M. M.—Haridas Gigabhai vs. Ranchordas Callianjee and another—Payne G. and S.
364-84—Tyabjee and D.—Luxmibai vs. Premjee Isurdasdhan G.
371-84—Tyabjee and D (for pauper)—Harkorebai vs. Boga Nanabhoy—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

333-83—Payne G. and S.—Jetha Akha and others vs. V. S. DeSouza and another—Tobin and R.
531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Tata and others vs. Hajee Abboo Taleb Bebany and others—Thakordass and D.—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
201-76—C. A. Winter.—Vinayek Wassudewjee vs. Purmanundass Jeewandass—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-80—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others—Little S. F. and N.—Jefferson B. and D.—J. C. Cama and in person.
To vary Special Commissioner's Report.
51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs. the Khatao Mukunji S. and W. Co., Ld.—Craigie, L. and O.

DEFECTIVE OR FADING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as we present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over in toto from Dr. A. Meniet, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
RETURN OF THE EVER-WINNING FAVOURITES
OF BOMBAY.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 15.
RE-APPEARANCE
OF THE
Renowned and only
HUDSON'S
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISE PARTY
SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISE PARTY
The Donators of Foot-light Fun.
Under the immediate
Patronage and presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
When a most
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
Will be presented
EVERY ITEM A NOVELTY.
Introducing
WIT WITHOUT RIBALDRY,
SENTIMENT WITHOUT SENILITY,
and an Everlasting Cornucopia of Fun.
Read the opinions of the Press and hear the talk of the public respecting this refined and clever entertainment.
Smiling begins at 9.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, 1-8. 1; Back Seats, As. 8. Children half price. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price except Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9.
Carriages at 11.

THE GRAND PIANO is from the Firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited, where Reserve Seats may be secured.
T. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Business Agent.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 11, RAMPART-ROW
(OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NOTICE.

General Department.

MEMBERS of DEPUTATIONS presenting addresses to the Most Honourable the MARQUIS of RIPON at the Meeting in the Town Hall on the 18th instant are requested to apply to the undersigned at the Secretariat for tickets of admission on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant. The maximum number of members of a deputation to whom tickets can be granted will be 10.

Other persons who desire to be present on the occasion should apply in writing to the undersigned for tickets of admission on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant. No application will be received after noon on that day. As the accommodation available will probably be very limited after due provision has been made for the requirements of the various deputations, early application for tickets is advisable.

Only those persons who have received letters of invitation or have obtained tickets of admission will be allowed to enter the Town Hall on the occasion.

JOHN WHEELER,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN—December 14, at Gowalia Tank, the wife of Mr. E. H. Aitken, Salt Department, of a daughter.
SMITH—December 13, at Prince's Dock, the wife of Charles L. Smith, Bombay Police, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH

DALZELL—December 7, at Stafford House, Naini Tal, the wife of R. M. Dalzell, Esq., Dumlote, Kumaon, of a daughter.
HARRIS N—December 7, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Harrison, 2nd King's, Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.
RILEY—October 23, at Kullibazaar, Mymensing, the wife of W. Riley, P.W.I., Dacca, and Mymensing, Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—December 3, at Calcutta, Annie Pelah, the beloved wife of R. G. S. Roberts, of Purneah, aged 25 years and 16 days.
RILEY—December 3 at Kullibazaar, Mymensing, Marie Louise (Mary), née de Bourdan, the beloved wife of William Riley, P.W.I., Dacca and Mymensing Railway.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1884.

THE welcome accorded to the new Viceroy in Calcutta was marked by the same cordiality and unanimity as that which made his advent in this city so memorable. Both Europeans and natives vied in the heartiness with which they greeted the arrival of the distinguished nobleman who has come to replace Lord Ripon as Chief of the Government. Nothing could be more gratifying than the evidence of confidence and respect which has been manifested on both sides towards Lord Dufferin. It may be difficult, but we may hope that it is not beyond the many gifts of his lordship, to fulfil the expectations which are entertained by two communities, equally interested in the success of his rule, but unhappily equally accustomed to regard each the other as disparate, if not antagonistic. We believe that the distrust which in Bengal especially marks the attitude of the two communities towards one another is the result in part of misapprehension, and in part of circumstances which are for the most part transitory, and is not due to any irreconcilable conflict either of sentiment or of political interests. Lord Dufferin is, of all men, the one best qualified to remove misapprehensions and bring both parties to understand one another, to recognise each other's rights, and to co-operate for common objects. It is not beyond his power of statesmanship, supplemented by ready eloquence and wonderful charm of manner, to lift the Bengal European, and the much-reprobated Baboo, above the dismal level of mutual distrust and mannerless revilings, so that they may see and respect each other. His Excellency may succeed in educating that public with which he is more immediately in contact up to the higher Bombay standard of political and social progress. Here we have our differences, but we have no race rancours, and no revilings. Whether it be easier for us Europeans at this side of India to take a bath of life in the free air of England, and thus keep ourselves braced by the healthy influence of English opinion—which first strikes upon Indian shores at this the Western portal of India—or whether the more energetic and martial races amongst whom our lot is cast, are better capable of understanding the robustness and directness of our character, it is incontestable that Europeans and natives respect each other, and agree better, in Western India than they have ever hitherto done in Bengal. It may be an augury of a happier time that for once the two communities have agreed in according to the new Governor-General an enthusiastic welcome to Calcutta.

The first public act of His Excellency after having assumed his high office, was the reception in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. Our special correspondent notes that every member of that body, European and native alike, was present. This gives a certain significance to the fact that the Corporation expressed to His Excellency the hope that he would be able to take the same view as his illustrious predecessor of the important principle of local self-government. We have heard, too much of late of the alleged shortcomings of the Calcutta Municipality. Even a learned judge of the High Court carried partisan feeling to the length of denouncing the administration of local affairs by the Corporation as a scandalous satire on local self-government. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Rivers Thompson, has unfortunately yielded to the clamour raised about past shortcomings to interrupt the efforts of the Corporation to improve by its own initiative the sanitary condition of the city. It is satisfactory to find that even under these adverse circumstances the European and native members of the Calcutta Municipality not only believe in their own mission, but in the principle of local self-government as applied elsewhere. They were aware, they said, that the powers and independence of local bodies, and the principle of election, could only be extended gradually and tentatively, but they assured His Excellency that wherever the country was ready for it, no boon was more highly valued by the people—an assurance which no competent observer will now see any reason to question. The Viceroy, in replying, referred to the members of the Corporation as the honoured representatives of an illustrious city—language very different from that which Mr. Justice Cunningham thought proper to use in speaking of the same men. His Excellency acknowledged cordially the words of welcome and encouragement with which they had greeted his arrival, and claimed that if he were unacquainted with India, which differs so much from other Oriental countries, he had yet acquired by his familiarity with different races and forms of government, and habits alien to our own, the faculty of easy sympathy with what does not altogether square with Western ideas. This faculty, he most justly hoped, might prove of service to him in his new position. In alluding to the part of the address of the Corporation which dwelt upon the principles of local self-government and the exceptional impulse those principles had received under the benign influence of Lord Ripon, His Excellency declared that the matter was one that had already attracted his attention, and in language which will be read and commented over in certain circles in Calcutta, and indeed throughout India, his lordship proceeded to say that if there be one principle more than another which we inherit in our Indian administration, it is that of continuity. And he added, so as to give those pregnant words additional emphasis: "Nothing has struck me more than the loyal and persistent manner in which successive Viceroys—no matter what part they may have played in the strife of party politics at home—have used their utmost endeavours to bring to a successful issue whatever projects their predecessors may have conceived for the benefit of the people. It is by adherence to this principle that we have built up in this country the majestic fabric of our Government, and it is needless for me to assure you that I shall not fail to follow the line of conduct consecrated by the example of [illegible] Bentinck, Canning, Mayo and those who have followed them."

This declaration of policy, carefully worded as it is, may be compared with our own forecast, not altogether lightly hazarded, on the day of Lord Dufferin's landing in Bombay, that the new Governor-General would probably carry on the Government upon existing lines, without any desire to signalise his term of office either by reaction or by innovation. The Viceroy, speaking to the Calcutta Municipality within the very hour of his induction to office, conveyed the exact purport of our prophecy in more metaphorical phrase: "The Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors have prepared the soil, and delved and planted. It is my more humble duty to watch, water, prune, and train." No one now need feel or feign any doubt as to the general character of Lord Dufferin's programme of government. The course which he has marked out for himself is clear enough. He will endeavour to carry on the administration on the lines marked down not so much by "Lord Ripon and his predecessors," as by the force of things; and he will exert his special qualities, his genius for managing men, his experience, and his diplomacy to avoid shocks which interfere with the smooth working of the State machine.

AN unusually large meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday afternoon at the Convocation Hall to discuss a proposal to confer on Lord Ripon the degree of Doctor of Laws. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor, occupied the chair. The Hon'ble Mr. Peile, the professors in the allied colleges, and a large number of both European and native fellows were present. The proposition was submitted to the meeting on behalf of the Syndicate of the University by Professor Wordsworth, who in a speech of remarkable eloquence and power set forth the claims of Lord Ripon to the honour. His lordship, Mr. Wordsworth pointed out, had throughout his career, both in England and in India, been a consistent and strenuous advocate of the cause of education. In India he had shown this by the appointment of the Education Commission, several of the members of which were then present. He had deserved well of the Indian Universities, both because of the protection he had accorded to the higher culture, which was at one time believed to be endangered, and also, Mr. Wordsworth ventured to think, by the tact with which he had put aside the proposal to impose upon the colleges a text-book of stereotyped and official morality. Such a compilation would in the long run have done harm. In defending the cause of higher education, Lord Ripon had shown true wisdom and statesmanship. It was a mistake to suppose that primary education was more important than the higher education, as Renan showed conclusively, when after the Franco-German war it was proposed to confiscate some portion of the funds applied to the higher culture in France, and hand it over for the education of the masses. He maintained that the superiority of the Germans was the direct fruit of their proficiency in the higher branches of literature and science. Mr. Wordsworth's proposition was seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and was carried unanimously. The degree will be conferred upon his lordship at a special Convocation of the University which, as will be seen from an announcement in another column, will be held next Thursday afternoon.

AMIDST much that is remarkable in the tone and temper of the native mind at this time in regard to the policy of the retiring Viceroy, few elements are more noteworthy than the participation of the people of Hyderabad in the demonstration of good-will towards Lord Ripon. A few days ago an influential deputation from the Nizam's capital waited upon him at Calcutta, and on Saturday there was a meeting at Hyderabad in his honour which resulted in a fund being started for establishing in the city a school of art bearing Lord Ripon's name. Now, this is a very striking sign, no matter whether we take it in conjunction with the manifestations of widespread admiration for Lord Ripon which we have chronicled during the past few weeks, or whether we take it in conjunction with political affairs in Hyderabad itself and with the ex-Viceroy's contributions to the policy of the Nizam's dominions. Looking at it in the latter light, does it not seem a sufficient answer to much that has been written upon the subject? Or, again, when we find that the most important of the Native States has been led thus to do honour to a representative of the British Crown, what shall be said for the notion that the policy of Lord Ripon has reduced the prestige of England in the Native States? As to the bearing of the incident upon Hyderabad politics, little need be said. The Nizam, we hope, has got through the worst of his difficulties, and both he and his Minister seem very anxious to show their good feeling towards a statesman who has done much for both. After this it will be less easy to repeat the old censures that were passed upon him for approving of the nomination of Salar Jung as Minister. Still less should people be disposed to point to Hyderabad when they wish to make out the case of the terrorists in regard to the Native States of India. The fact that its responsible representatives are going out of their way as few representatives of Native States have ever done before to do honour to him scarcely fits in with all that we have read of late upon the subject of the Native States. But has it not a significance of its own in relation to the essential tendency of Lord Ripon's administration—to its capacity for binding together the populations of India in attachment to the Crown?

AN attempt to blow up London Bridge by means of dynamite is the latest demonstration of the spirit which found expression a few months ago in the explosions in Scotland-yard, St. James's-square, and Charing Cross. It entirely failed, but it is not the less likely on that account to have caused enormous sensation in London, or to have provoked the amplest denunciation of the criminals concerned in it. The outrage, indeed, is as diabolical as any that have gone before it, for its consequences, had it succeeded, would have been quite as disastrous to life and public property as any which previous plots have sought to compass. The conspirators, if they had had their way, would not have left to the too famous New Zealander a place from which to contemplate the city which they want to lay in ruins. The only consideration which can mitigate the indignation that these occurrences arouse at tolerably regular intervals is that the people implicated in them know their business so badly. They are the veriest bunglers at an art which might be exercised with terr

TELEGRAMS.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN'S ENTRY INTO CALCUTTA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The Earl of Dufferin made a grand entry into Calcutta this afternoon. The special train reached Bally, the last station before its destination, at half-past two o'clock, and there waited an hour to permit the Viceroy's party to dress for the subsequent ceremony. Twenty miles from Calcutta crowds began to gather in the stations along the line. The streets of the capital were densely packed.

The special train arrived at Howrah at half-past three. Lord Dufferin was received by the Secretaries to the Indian Government, Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary, and the aides-de-camp to the Viceroy, the Commissioner of Burdwan, Brigadier-General Wilkinson, with the Presidency District Staff, Mr. Harrison, Commissioner of Police and chairman of the Justices, and the Sheriff of Calcutta. A guard of honour was furnished by the East Indian Railway Volunteers.

These officials having been presented and the Countess having been given a splendid bouquet, the carriages drove to Government House. The route was over the Hooghly bridge by Strand-road, Fairleigh-place, Clive-street, Dalhousie-square north, and Old Court House-street, Government House being entered by the north-east gate. Triumphal arches spanned the Hooghly bridge, and the shipping in the river was gaily decorated. In the thoroughfares an immense quantity of bunting was displayed, and some of the devices were strikingly effective, notably that at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises, which were draped and festooned from roof to pavement. Among the hundreds of mottoes displayed were "Welcome to Bengal," "May prosperity attend your rule," and similar wishes. The Lord Ripon Memorial and Reception Committee displayed a device giving a hearty welcome to Lord Dufferin. The streets were lined by the 17th Native Infantry. In the Government House compound was a company of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and nearly six hundred Volunteers belonging to the Calcutta Regiment of Naval Artillery, Infantry Rifles, and the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers.

The carriages with Lord and Lady Dufferin and suite reached Government House at ten minutes past four, where an immense number of people, including Europeans, covered a great flight of steps, while the gallery overhead was filled with ladies. Their Excellencies were met at the top of the staircase by Lord Ripon, who conducted them to the throne-room, where they remained in conversation some time. Then Lord Dufferin, accompanied by the members of the Governor General's Council, proceeded to the Council Chamber. The members having taken their seats, the commission from the Queen-Empress was read by Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary.

ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

Lord Dufferin having been sworn in, the whole assembly returned to the throne-room, where the Municipal Corporation awaited the new Viceroy, every member, European and native, being present. Their address was illuminated, and was presented in a silver tube casket ornamented with gold bands and bearing the arms of Lord Dufferin and the city embossed in gold, with a memorial inscription.

The chairman read the address, which referred to Lord Dufferin's work in Canada, St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, and Egypt, and stated that the Corporation was only expressing a universal sentiment in auguring that his ripe experience is destined to prove of incalculable benefit to the country now confided to his care. They hoped His Excellency would be able to take the same view as his illustrious predecessor of the important principle of local self-government. They were aware that the powers and independence of local bodies, and the principle of election, could only be extended gradually and tentatively. They assured His Excellency, however, that where the country was ready for it no boon was more highly valued by the people. In conclusion the Corporation asked His Excellency once more to assure our gracious Sovereign that [illegible] all classes, of her Indian subjects the traditional sentiment of loyalty to the Throne which they had inherited from the teaching of venerable antiquity had in her case been quickened into yet warmer feeling by the generous sympathy which the Queen had at all times manifested for her Indian subjects, and above all by her blameless life.

Lord Dufferin, replying, said:—No man acquainted with the history of our Indian Empire or with the annals of Calcutta could fail to be moved when addressed for the first time by the honoured representatives of this illustrious city. The friendly words of welcome and encouragement with which you have been pleased to greet my arrival amongst you add peculiar grace to the impressive ceremony in which I have just taken part. India appears to differ so much even from the Oriental countries with which I am acquainted that I scarcely dare attach any value to the past experiences which you are good enough to attribute to me; but at all events I trust my familiarity with different races, forms of government, and customs and habits alien to our own has endowed me with a faculty of easy sympathy with what does not exactly square with the Western ideas which may prove of service to me in my new position. In alluding to the principles of local self-government and the exceptional impulse it has received under the benign influence of Lord Ripon, you have touched upon a matter which has already attracted my attention. If there be one principle more than another which we inherit in our Indian administration it is that of continuity. Nothing has struck me more than the loyal and persistent manner in which successive Viceroys—no matter what part they may have played in the strife of party politics at home—have used their utmost endeavours to bring to a successful issue whatever projects their predecessors may have conceived for the benefit of the people. It is by adherence to this principle that we have built up in this country the majestic fabric of our Government; and it is needless for me to assure you that I shall not fail to follow the line of conduct consecrated by the example of Cornwallis, Bentinck, Canning, Mayo, and those who have followed them. The Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors have prepared the soil, delved, and planted. It is my more humble duty to watch, water, prune, and train. It may not be out of place for me to remind you that the further development of the principles of local self-government rests very much in your own hands. It is by the intelligent discharge of your duties, by conscientious care of the public purse, by the purity of your administration, by the vigorous and economical promotion of whatever operations come within your sphere, that you will vindicate your title to enjoy the privileges conferred on you. You may rest assured they will not lack confirmation at the hands of public opinion. In conclusion, allow me to express the satisfaction with which I have listened to your loyal reference to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The good of her Indian subjects is never absent from Her Majesty's thoughts; and it will be a gratification to her to know that you appreciate her claims to your love and devotion.

A Proclamation is published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* this evening, notifying that the Earl of Dufferin has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and that he has taken his seat in the Council to-day.

LORD RIPON ON HIS ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Lord Ripon, speaking last night in reply to an address presented at a great native entertainment at Bailgatchia, in organising which Justice Mitter was a moving spirit, said:—

In speaking of the acts of my administration you must never forget that the Government of India is a composite body, and that in the whole course of my Viceroyalty I have received most valuable assistance from the colleagues with whom I have been associated. They have from entering upon my office down to the present hour, when I am about to lay that office down, worked in the most cordial union with me, and I have derived the greatest benefit from their advice. I cannot, therefore, take to myself any exclusive share of the merits which you have found in our administration. To those who have thus aided me my hearty thanks are due. They have been to me from the beginning to the end not only most useful coadjutors, but valuable friends. Before I conclude I must turn for a moment from the past to the future. The controversies which, amidst much misconception and not a little misrepresentation, have sprung up with regard to some measures of my administration, and which no man can regret more deeply than I do, will, I trust, be laid at rest; and I cherish the hope that when the dust which these controversies have stirred up shall have subsided, and the eyes of men are able to see the facts of the case more clearly than they can do now, even my opponents may not be unwilling to judge my administration more justly than they have sometimes done. (Hear, hear.) But, however that may be, I do earnestly beg you, to whatever race, creed, or class you may belong, to give now your entire confidence to my noble friend and successor, Lord Dufferin, and afford him in the arduous task upon which he is about to enter to-morrow that hearty support and assistance to which he is so eminently entitled. I have every confidence that under his successful guidance the future progress of India, political, intellectual, and moral, will advance with rapid strides. I shall watch that progress with great interest and heartfelt sympathy, and as long as I live I shall grudge no effort which may be in my power to promote your interest and advance your welfare. (Cheers.)

THE HYDERABADEES AND THE EX-VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 14.

A large and influential public meeting, representing all sections of the community, was held at the Public Gardens yesterday afternoon, in honour of the departing Viceroy. About nine or ten thousand people assembled in the gardens, and this gaily dressed crowd, with a line of elephants in the background, and the Reformed Troops and the police drawn up on each side of the road, presented a very imposing spectacle. The meeting was held in two enormous tents, joined together and beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers. There was a raised dais covered with red cloth at one end of the tents, and seats were provided for about six or seven hundred people. Great credit is due to Mr. George Heenan, our popular Executive Engineer, for all these arrangements.

The chair was taken by Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, who made an excellent preliminary speech, explaining at some length the object of the meeting.

Maulavie Mahdi Ali moved the first resolution, proposing in an able speech, eloquently delivered, that Lord Ripon's name should be perpetuated by the establishment of a school of art, with a view to revive the arts and sciences which once flourished in these dominions, but which are now fast dying out. He said that an institution of this kind would be worthy of Lord Ripon, whose policy had always aimed at the improvement of the people. He alluded to the manifold benefits the country had enjoyed under British rule, and to the fact that the Nizam had shared equally with the British the dangers of war and the blessings of peace. After dwelling upon the numerous benefits conferred by the British Government upon the people of India, Mr. Mahdi Ali went on to say that the only thing that was now wanted was love and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, and Lord Ripon had done more than any other Viceroy to evoke such feelings. He remarked that the difference between Orientals and Europeans was that, whereas the latter look to accomplished facts, the former look to the heart and the intention. As regards Hyderabad especially, they were bound to Lord Ripon because he was the first Viceroy who had ever visited the State, and the time that he selected was so critical that the visit was doubly enhanced in value. The speaker then touched upon the objects of the proposed institution, and concluded by citing the Elphinstone College at Bombay as a fitting memorial to a great statesman, and by stating that he believed Lord Ripon would give the same answer as Elphinstone did when asked if he would approve of such a memorial—"This rather than any other."

The Nawab Salar Jung seconded this resolution. His imposing presence, his tall form, towering above all, made a great impression on the audience, who cheered him vociferously. He spoke feelingly and well, and his voice, loud and distinct, was heard by nearly all in the tents. His speech was pronounced the best of the evening, and created a very favourable impression. He said that the uniform kindness which he had received from Lord Ripon had been of such a nature that it was difficult for him to distinguish between the feelings of [illegible] and respect and the private feelings of love and gratitude. The text of his speech was the quotation "Trust me in all, or not at all." This, he said, was what Lord Ripon had done in the most generous manner. He had introduced into yet warmer full powers in spite of suggestions to the contrary, and had not only approved of his appointment of himself as Minister, but had since then repeatedly given assurances of his confidence. He alluded to Lord Ripon's speech at Calcutta to the deputation as being especially gratifying to the Nizam's Government, because, coming after the recent events which had happened, and of which the Viceroy had been kept fully informed, it reiterated the expressions of trust and confidence. Nawab Salar Jung paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. Cordery, saying that he was a sincere well-wisher of the Nizam's Government, and was always ready and willing to give the Minister friendly assistance and advice. This graceful allusion to the Resident was received with loud applause. He then went on to say that there was a memorial which it was the duty of all to raise up to Lord Ripon, which would be even more gratifying to him than one of brick and mortar, namely, a memorial in their lives and hearts which would show that the words of counsel given and the confidence shown had not been thrown away. He said that he was old enough to know that in all he did he could not please everybody, but that as long as he endeavoured to follow Lord Ripon's example of seeing with his own eyes, of doing what he believed to be right, and of doing justice to all, so long would he continue to enjoy the confidence of the Nizam and of the British Government, which it should be the ambition of his life to deserve. He concluded a speech at once frank, manly, and eloquent by saying that he hoped the day was not far distant when they would be able to send to Lord and Lady Ripon some worthy specimens of art which had been produced at the institution bearing his name.

Messrs. Hassan Abdoolla, Mehdi Hassan, Srinivasrao, Dorabjee, and Raja Moorli Manohur followed the Minister and delivered interesting speeches.

Aga Shooshtri read in the flowery language of his country—Persian—a very able and carefully prepared paper, and Raja Bunsee Raja recited in the same language some verses he had composed in honour of Lord Ripon.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the large crowd assembled, it was impossible to circulate a subscription list, as had been intended; but this will be done some other day, when it is expected that not less than two lakhs of rupees will be subscribed. I am informed that the Nizam, the Minister, and the Revenue Minister intend giving about forty-five thousand rupees towards this memorial. A vote of thanks to the chairman, Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk, brought the proceedings to a close, and about dusk the meeting dissolved. The crowd was very quiet and orderly, and, after the meeting, broke up and dispersed peacefully to their homes.

ADDRESSES TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 14.

Lord Ripon had consented to receive an address from the Surat public on the 17th November; but the Bombay Government now declines allowing its presentation. The Municipality are presenting another. Much wire correspondence has ensued. It was proposed to appeal to Lord Ripon, but the appeal has been withheld by a majority of votes. A deputation proceeds to Bombay to interview the Governor regarding the matter. Great disappointment prevails among the people here.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 14.

The Mysore deputation with the address to Lord Ripon started this morning. Prince Soobramaniarajaurs being unavoidably detained, the Bukshi, Bassawappajiurs, brother-in-law of the Maharaja, heads the deputation.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD RIPON FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* issued yesterday notifies that the Marquis of Ripon will leave Howrah for Bombay, *en route* to England, at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. The new Viceroy desires that the same honours as were accorded to him on his recent arrival shall be paid to Lord Ripon on his lordship's leaving Calcutta after resigning the office of Viceroy and Governor-General. Guards of honour will attend at Government House, and the railway station and route will be lined with troops. Royal salutes will be fired from Fort William as Lord Ripon leaves Government House, and as the train leaves the platform, where the Lieutenant-Governor and personal staff, with the members of the Council and the Secretaries of Government will attend. The Viceroy will be attended by his personal staff and escorted by a body-guard. He will accompany Lord Ripon from Government House to the station.

THE MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The anxiety felt as to the supply of water next hot season is now partially dispelled by the fact that the Red Hills temporary bund has been raised high enough to allow the storage of a considerable quantity, and it is intended to raise the bund higher as fast as the water rises, so that if the supply from the river Cortelliar continues as long as is reasonably expected, enough water will be secured to last through the next hot season.

GOLD-MINING IN MYSORE.

During the five months from July to November Madras shipments to London of gold from the Mysore Gold-mining Company were valued at forty thousand rupees. The latest crushing included seventy tons of unpicked stone, which yielded five ounces per ton.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

The private in the South Wales Borderers who attempted suicide a few weeks ago, and was acquitted with a caution, succeeded in taking his life yesterday. He had lately caused much trouble in the regiment, and was to be tried by general court-martial this week.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The affiliation of the Berares College to the University of Calcutta is authorised.

Mr. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. Hill, Meteorological Reporter of the North-Western Provinces officiates.

Consequent on the return of Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Bannerman reverts to his substantive appointment as Resident at Gwalior.

Colonel Berkeley is posted Political Agent, Bundelkund, and Captain Hope is posted Political Agent, Kelat.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is transferred in the same capacity to Morar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair is transferred from Morar to Mhow.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. Harold Curjel as Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

The title of Rai Bahadur is conferred as a personal distinction on Baboo Ganga Bista Rai, Baboo Khettar Chundra Bannerje, Baboo Denonath Ghose, Superintendent Pensin Branch, Office of the Secretary, Finance Department, and Kishen Singh Milwal, of Milam.

Captain Cave, Suffolk Regiment is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry in the room of Major Walker, deceased.

Major-General M. Dillon is appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, *vice* General Hume, on furlough.

Lieutenant Bairnsfather, 29th Bengal Infantry, is granted 121 days' extension of furlough.

Major Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted two months; Major Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps, 91 days; Lieutenant Day, R.E., 54 days; Surgeon Major J. Kelly, 6 months leave.

Promotions, Bengal Staff Corps.—Majors Forbes, Collis, Barron, Muir, Lane, Brooke, McNeil, Sym, Handcock, and Smyth Thompson to Lieutenant-Colonels; Lieutenant-Colonels Houghton, McGoun, Lowndes, and Broughton, all of the Madras Staff Corps, and Boyle, Bengal Staff Corps, to Colonels.

Colonel H. Tyndall, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from the 8th November.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, retires from the service from the 15th December.

Major Ottley, R. E. Executive Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

Mr. Harington, Executive Engineer, Punjab, officiates as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Way, Executive Engineer, Railway Branch, is placed under the orders of the Government of Bengal for employment on State Railways.

Colonel Grierson, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Gatherer, Executive Engineer, British Burmah, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Mr. Hughes, Executive Engineer Bengal, is placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The Secretary of State has aproved of the proposal of the Government of India to improving the emoluments of sub-engineers an accountants in the P. W. D. of long and meritrious service. The order sanctions an increment of Rs. 50 per month being given by local Governments and Administrations to sub-engineers of the 1st grade who have been five year continuously in receipt of pay of their grade and accountants of the 1st grade who have been five years in receipt of the maximum pay f their grade. A second increment of Rs. 50 p month may be given an officer of either class aer ten years of such service. The increments, to be given not merely on account of long servi, but only on special recommendation, on acount of exceptionally good service, may be given those decided to be entitled to them, with effect from the 13th November, 1884.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A FRENCH SUCCESS IN MDAGASCAR.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

An official telegram has been recved here from Admiral Miot, stating that a Fren force under him has captured the fort south of ohemar. The Hovas lost five guns and 200 of eir men were killed, while the French loss was on trifling.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP LONDON BRIDGE.

LONDN, Dec. 14.

An explosion took place under one of the arches of London Bridge last night. Th damage done was slight, but the shock occasion by the explosion was very severe and was felt for many miles.

THE TROOPSHIP MALBAR.

ISMAILA, Dec. 14.

H. M. Troopship Malabar pasd the Canal, outward bound, to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENS.

LISBN, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scot, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and alabar Coast, left here this evening.

ADN, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMO, Dec. 14.

The French mail-steamer Tibre, om Calcutta, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDN, Dec. 12.

Total week's sales of Cotton	45,00	bales
,, ,, Surats	11,00	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	62,00	,,
,, Surats	1,00	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	03,00	,,
,, ,, Surats	12,00	,,
,, ,, of Cotton in London	45,00	,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIA NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closedduil Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton market has ben quiet, but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been easr.

2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼	
4 ,, ,,	80	
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅜	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛	
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅞	
Bar Silver	49½	

TELGRAPHIC LINE REPRT

(DECEMBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICTIC.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, pant.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via Fao, can only be sent once a week by special steamers from Bshire. No change in rates.

Next Mail over interrupted between Turk route leaves Bushire 2 p.m. on 18th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, December 13.

10 p.m.	71·3

SUNDAY, December 14.

6 a.m.	68·8
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	82·9

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBRE is staying at the bungalow of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Cumballa Hill.

THE height of the water in Vehar lake on the 12th instant was 56·80 feet, and in the Tulsi lake 47 feet.

IT is not improbable that H. R. H. Prince Oscar, Duke of Gottland, as well as the Duke of West Gottland, will visit Bombay. The Prince is on board the Swedish frigate Vanadis, which is making an extended cruise, having left Carlokrona in December, 1883. She has visited Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manilla, and Bangkok, and was at Singapore when the China mail left. The Vanadis will return to Sweden *via* the Suez Canal.

THE Bengal municipal elections under the local self-government scheme appear to have passed off in a decidedly satisfactory manner. The Government have received no official report of any case of misconduct or disorderliness at the elections. A few petitions have been sent forward by disappointed candidates and their friends, urging that the successful candidates were not duly qualified; and in one case it was contended that the presiding officer had acted unfairly. Taken as a whole, however, it would appear that the elections have been managed very successfully.

THE long-expected despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India on the latter's proposals for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department has at last arrived and, according to the *Pioneer*, has proved a great disappointment to those who had framed the proposals. Generally we may say that only a small concession has been made. The proposals regarding the upper grades have not been accepted. The status of Royal Engineers remains unaltered, and in the lower ranks only have promotion and pay been improved. The agitation in the Department will, the Allahabad paper supposes, be renewed though some who have seen and studied the despatch are sanguine enough to think that the present is merely a first instalment of favours to come, and that in time a general improvement in the prospects of the Department will be assured.

THE *Englishman* understands that Lord Ripon has already expressed an opinion that India will not be satisfactorily represented at the forthcoming show unless the Government of India is allowed to send home its own managers. The same paper suggests that the best plan would be to follow the example set at the Calcutta Exhibition, and to allow each local Government or Province to send with their exhibits men who thoroughly understand all about the articles to be displayed. "If this cannot be done," it remarks, "a thoroughly efficient body of men might be selected from those who displayed so much capacity in the management of the Exhibition in Calcutta; for, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarked at the closing of the Exhibition, we had none in India a staff which at any future time would enable the Government to manage any similar affair to perfection."

THERE appears to be no limit to the enterprise of Messrs. Cook and Son, the tourist agents. They now propose to "personally conduct," Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca, and the *Pioneer* says their scheme is so promising that every encouragement is being given to them by the Indian Government. In Palestine and the Syrian Desert tourists journey in safety owing to the excellent arrangements made by the firm with the Bedouin chiefs, and there is little reason to doubt that similar arrangements could be made in the Hedjaz. The tribes who now attack and loot the caravans on their way from Jeddah to Mecca would, it is believed, become the guardians of the pilgrims, and any subsidy which they might receive from the Tourist Agency would be money well spent if the general safety of the 4,000 or 5,000 Indian Mahomedans who yearly make the *hajj* were secured. This is a practical age, and even Mahomedan devotees should fall in with it, and consent to be "personally conducted" to the Tomb of the Prophet.

IF carried out, the reorganisation of the Indian Commissariat Service, to which reference was made in these columns some days ago, will, the *Pioneer* says, be on lines similar to those adopted in the case of the Ordnance Department, which is now controlled by one responsible head. There will be one Commissary-General-in-Chief for all India, with Commissaries-General for the various Presidencies, and the officers in the Department will come on a graded list. There will also be uniformity secured in the matter of weights and measures, as the returns and general work of the Department will be much complicated if we are to continue to have prices reckoned by the maund as the unit in Northern India and by the ton elsewhere. With one office calculating in seers and chittacks and another in pounds and ounces, as occurred on the Kandahar side during the Afghan War, the balancing of accounts involves enormous labour, and it is indeed high time that one standard should be adopted for all India.

THE references in the *Peking Gazette* to the hostilities with France are eminently characteristic. It is amusing to find Chang P'ei-lun, whose signal display of cowardice at Foochow has formed the subject of indignant comment from scores of mandarins, telling tales to the Emperor about his subordinate Chang Ch'éng, whom he, on his side, also accuses of cowardice. But it was evidently a different sort of cowardice from that shown by Chang P'ei-lun himself, even upon that eminent person's own showing. Chang P'ei-lun ran away up a hill so as to be out of the reach of the danger,—to say nothing of his subsequent retreat to Kushan, and his acknowledgment that the blame of the defeat rests upon himself. Chang Ch'éng, on the contrary, "did his best to hold his own and was wounded in the attempt." Yet, because "he did not take proper precautions under certain conditions of wind and tide," the virtuous Chag P'ei-lun requests that he may be summarily dismissed the service! What, on this basis of recompense, would be the proper retribution deserved by Chang P'ei-lun himself? Is he included among those referred to by the Acting Governor of Hunan, who "with bursting eyes and hair on end" long to poke at their country's enemies with staves and poles? It is said that he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day; but this prodigy of valour was wise enough to run away without fighting, and the probability is that even if he is allowed to live he will not avail himself of the permission to fight with anybody. Meanwhile it is impossible not to sympathise with Chang Ch'éng, who has had hard measure dealt out to him.

THERE arrived at Shanghai from Germany, some short while ago, nine Germans who had been engaged by the Chinese Government for the new ironclads now detained in a Baltic port. Seeing that there was no immediate prospect of their being profitably employed on board the ironclads, they were sent out to Shanghai as passengers by private steamer. On arriving they took passage as missionaries, and proceeded north. They are now on board some of the vessels of the Pei-yang squadron, as officers and instructors.

THE Chinese, we learn from the papers received by Saturday's mail, are recruiting foreigners for service in Formosa. The candidates must be trained men who have previously served in the army or navy of a barbarian nation. The pay offered is rather tempting.—Tls. 200 per month. It is said that a few recruits have been found in the Straits Settlement, and as there is no direct communication between Singapore and Formosa, the candidates for the peacock feather are sent *via* Foochow, whence they will be forwarded by some craft intended to run the blockade.

THERE has been a conflict between the Republic of Uruguay and Mons. Mattera, the Papal Nuncio. The latter appears to have interfered in the policy of the Government. The liberal journals and the Government organ took the Papal representative to task and asked the Government to take notice of the interference. Mons. Mattera got annoyed and wrote a strong letter to the President, asking satisfaction for the discourteous language used by the journals. The President considered the letter in Council and sent him the following reply:—"Mons. Apostolic Delegate,—In view of the attitude taken by your Excellency in your relations with the Government of the Republic, the President orders me to send to you your passports, limiting the time of twenty-four hours for you to leave the country." The Delegate left the country within twenty-four hours, but before he departed wrote some letters to the President and others to reconsider the decision. The letters were returned to him unopened.

TO-DAY at one o'clock, Bombay smokers may like to know, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods will sell by auction, at their Great Rooms, Kingstreet, St. James's-square (by order of the executor) fifteen thousand cigars, the property of Captain Digby Hamner Wingfield, deceased, late of Lowndes-square, comprising 6,000 Cabanas Excepcionales, 1881 crop—550 Cabanas Perfectos, 1881 crop—1950 Bock Excepcionales, 1881 crop—600 Henry Clay Regalia Britannica fina—475 Antonio Allones Excepcionales—375 Antonio Allones Regalia Favorita—100 Antonio Allones Siniguales—150 La Flor de Murias Imperiales, 1881 crop—1200 Villarey Villar Rothschilds—250 La Corona Rothschilds—900 Cabinet Villary Villar Excepcionales de Rothschilds, 1881 crop—950 Cabinet Flor de Cuba Regalia Especial, 1881 crop, supplied by Mr. J. Grunebaum, of Old Bond-street—and 150 Partagas Regalia de Londres, 50 Partagas Media Regalia, and 300 Partagas Conchas. What on earth did Capt. Wingfield intend to do with fifteen thousand cigars? Life was not long enough to get through such a prodigious number.

A HAIPHONG correspondent tells an incredible story. He says that the six hundred Chinese who were taken prisoners at Langchia recently were handed over by the French to the Annamese auxiliaries for decapitation. War is surely sufficiently horrible not to invest it with additional horrors.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN up-country paper urges the necessity of the various Army Regulations in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras being amalgamated. This would not involve any very radical changes, as general rules could be framed and marginal exceptions made where special local regulations have to be dealt with. The different regulations are really anomalies, and should not be allowed to continue in existence. Why also should not one Official Army List be published for India? With quarterly lists on the one hand and monthly on the other, reference becomes no easy matter; and as different customs prevail in the arrangement of the three Presidency lists there is no uniformity in the publications.

THE RECEPTION OF LORD RIPON.

THE preparations that are being made in Bombay to honour Lord Ripon before his departure promise to be of an impressive character and magnitude. According to the programme of arrangements, his lordship will leave Government House at Parel at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon to proceed to the Town Hall to receive the numerous addresses that are ready for presentation to him. It is expected that on that occasion almost the whole native population, from the mill-hands to the millionaires, will turn out to honour the retiring Viceroy. In Parel, Byculla, Bhendy Bazar, Moombadevi, and Kalbadevi the houses situated along the public road will be utilised to afford accommodation to thousands of sight-seers. Special preparations are being made in those houses to make the accommodation as ample as the resources of the owners or occupants can make it. Bands will play along the route of Lord Ripon's *cortège*, and thus contribute to the general holiday aspect of the streets. Along the main Esplanade-road, from the Money School to the Town Hall, carriages, containing thousands of sight-seers, will line the road on either side. The deputations appointed to present the addresses to Lord Ripon will be admitted into the Town Hall by tickets to be obtained from Mr. J. Nugent, Secretary to Govenment; and each deputation will be limited to ten members, and no more. Others besides members of the deputations will also be admitted by tickets. An addition of two has been made to the numerous addresses that are to be presented, being one from the Bombay branch of the East India Association, and another from the heads of private schools in Poona and Bombay. It had been originally intended that Lord Ripon should then proceed to the site for the new Municipal Buildings, and lay the foundation-stone of that edifice. But that part of the programme has since been assigned to Friday afternoon at 4-30, and, according to an official announcement made yesterday, Lord Ripon will proceed to the University Hall on Thursday afternoon to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. The roads from the St. Xavier's College on the Esplanade to the University Buildings will be lined by thousands of students of the [illegible] educational institutions. The arrangements made for Friday's ceremony by the Municipal Commissioner will be on an extensive scale, and the *élite* of Bombay society have been invited to be present on the occasion. An ornamental dais will be erected for Lord Ripon and party, while there will be covered shamianas for the accommodation of the general public. In the evening the greater part of the city, especially the houses along the line of route of the Viceroy's *cortège*, will be illuminated. The same evening his lordship will attend a concert in the St. Xavier's College, where an address will be presented to him. The College buildings will be illuminated; and for this object Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, the well-known freight broker, has lent 3,000 coloured lanterns! A medal and a scholarship in connection with the College, towards which object a subscription list has been opened, will be endowed in honour of his lordship's visit. Saturday next, when his lordship leaves Bombay, will be kept as a general holiday throughout the city. Platforms will be erected at various points along the line of route for the accommodation of sight-seers, and along the Esplanade main road raised seats will be provided for a small fee. Flowers will form a conspicuous feature in the general ovation to the retiring Viceroy. It is contemplated to obtain permission for respectable native citizens to draw his lordship's carriage from the Esplanade to the Apollo-bunder, relays of men with badges being provided at various points for that purpose. Five thousand copies of the likeness of Lord Ripon, specially prepared at the expense of the enterprising proprietors of the *Dnyan Ashkara* Press, will be distributed free among the people. About 100 selected girls of the female schools will sing in chorus in honour of the departing Viceroy. Bai Jarbai, wife of Mr. Fakirjee Muncherjee Patel, will present to his lordship, about the time of embarkation, a large portrait of his lordship, drawn by her, which has won the approbation of Mr. Van Ruith and Mr. Griffiths of the School of Art. In the harbour boats will be placed in parallel lines from the bunder to the Clyde, which has been selected for Lord Ripon's voyage home; and permission will be given to occupy the craft free of charge. During the three days of his lordship's stay in the city it is proposed to have a number of drags, with bands and banners, driven through the streets, with a view to keeping the public informed of the day's programme, by means of hand-bills distributed from the vehicles.

A meeting of students of the Elphinstone College was held on Saturday last, at the College premises, when a subscription was raised among those present. Upwards of Rs. 300 were subscribed on the spot. It was resolved that, on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to the University Hall, garlands and bouquets of flowers should be presented to his lordship at the College entrance; that the students should form a procession at the Wellington Fountain that afternoon, and with a band and banners march to the University Hall; that the front of the College premises should be decorated and illuminated; and that the surplus of the fund, if any, should be made over to the public fund raised in Lord Ripon's honour.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* published on Saturday, contains the following notification regarding Lord Ripon's reception:—

The desire of the public in the City of Bombay as well as in all parts of this Presidency to testify their respect and attachment to the Marquis of Ripon upon his retirement from the Viceroyalty renders it necessary for the Governor in Council to make suitable arrangements for the regulation of the proceedings. The Marquis of Ripon has left these arrangements to the discretion of the Governor, and it is His Excellency's wish to afford full opportunity to the representatives of the public to approach Lord Ripon, while the circumstances require concentration and curtailment.

2. The Marquis of Ripon will it is expected leave Parel at about 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant, by the most public route, which will be arranged by the Commissioner of Police, and will reach the Town Hall by 2 p.m. His lordship will then receive certain addresses from the native public of Bombay and from many public bodies and associations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

3. As it would be impossible that all the addresses to be then formally presented should be read aloud within the limited time available, and as many of the addresses are identical or similar, it has been decided that only the address adopted at the meeting of the natives of Bombay held in the Town Hall on November 29, 1884, shall be read aloud. Copies of the other addresses to be presented on the 18th instant to the Marquis of Ripon have been or will be forwarded to his lorship, and on the occasion of the meeting on the 18th instant the spokesman or leader of each deputation presenting an address will be called upon in turn to bring up to the dais the address of his deputation and place it in [illegible]

4. [illegible] Departm[illegible] and Khan[illegible]

5. The Comm[illegible] to the memb[illegible] addresses have [illegible] Ripon, setting [illegible] representatives of [illegible] munity held in Bo[illegible] number of persons [illegible] should not as a rule [illegible] will be numerous and [illegible] The members of each deput[illegible] the leader or spokesman abo[illegible] as possible to the passage up [illegible] so as to enable him to move w[illegible] up to the dais when his turn ar[illegible] address.

5. Invitations to be present on th[illegible] casion will be issued by the Committe[illegible] iency the Commander-in-Chief, His Ex[illegible] Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's N[illegible] in India, the Chief Justice of Bombay, [illegible] Bishop of Bombay, the Members of Coun[illegible] Judges of the High Court, the Additional Me[illegible] of the Council of His Excellency the Governo[illegible] making laws and Regulations, the Senior Chapla[illegible] Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Bishop, th[illegible] Papal Delegate, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, and such other high officer and distinguished persons as can be conveniently accommodated on the dais.

6. The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will communicate to the Committee the requisite information concerning the deputations whose addresses are accepted by the Marquis of Ripon and are to be presented to his lordship in the Town Hall. Tickets of admission will then be granted by the Committee to the members of the various deputations. Applications for tickets of admission to the body of the Town Hall by any person, other than members of the deputations, who may desire to be present should be preferred to the Committee who will grant tickets for such seats as may be available after the necessary provision has been made for the requirements of the various deputations. Applications for tickets should be made in writing to the Committee at the Secretariat not later than

[redacted] in the considerations which lent the last sec- [redacted] of observers—of whom the writer is one—to [redacted]gard the demonstrations we are witnessing at the [redacted]present time as outward signs of the commence- [redacted]ment of an era pregnant with the gravest conse- quences to the future of our rule in India."

The writer seeks the key to the present condition of things in the history of British rule in India :—

"Speaking broadly, but not, on that account, inaccurately, the collapse of the East India Company, and the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, may be said to have formed the boundary line between an old era and a new. The business of Englishmen in the first sixty years of this century was to bind together in one mass the separate and disintegrated atoms which at the commencement of the century represented the Indian body politic. Order, and respect for law, the repression of individual caprice or license, and the substitution of the method and harmony of a single rule for discordant and conflicting personal, religious, political, or tribal aims, was the work immediately before our predecessors. It was an era of war and force; a time of foreign politics, in which there was little or no leisure to attend to home affairs. During those sixty years were formed the powerful traditions which govern Indian administration at the present day. The great names which have exercised an overwhelming influence over the imagination and the views of successive generations of Anglo-Indians, were enshrined in the annals of Indian history. A legend of British rule was cut in deep characters on the length and breadth of the land: and there grew round it an observance and veneration which raised it to the sanctity of a cult. But, even during that troubled time, forces were at work which, though unseen and unfelt at the moment, were gathering strength and rapidly developing as the era drew to an end. Education, freedom of discussion, equitable laws and their rigorous application, contact with a civilised people, the opening up of a hitherto dark peninsula, could not fail to produce their natural effect. Had the people inhabiting the land been slow to understand, or careless to profit by, the advantages opened out to them, or so hardened to the former order of disorder as to be with difficulty led into the quiet paths of peace, the earlier epoch alluded to might have been prolonged. But it was far otherwise. The people, as a whole, are of exceptional intelligence, of singular versatility, quick to perceive and profit by material advantages, orderly, imitative, and sagacious."

A great change was the result, and the steady development of commerce accelerated and gave strength to it. Increased numbers went to Europe for education and imbibed new ideas. The European community in India ignored the growth of novel feelings and habits of thought on the part of the native community, or if they were noticed, they were set down as hollow and ephemeral. The officials could not believe in any progress not directly organized by themselves; the non-officials take no interest in, and pay no attention to, whatever is outside of the range of their affairs. Some observers, however, noted the change :—

"Few will be found to deny the truth of Sir John Strachey's assertion that 'the England of Queen Anne was hardly more different from the England of to-day, than the India of Lord Ellenborough from the India of Lord Ripon.' Yet what, in material affairs, is so obvious, meets with absolute scepticism or angry dismissal in respect of moral, social, or intellectual advancement. Sir John Strachey, indeed, though he dealt immediately with the material side of the subject, was careful to add that India had 'gone on, with a speed hardly surpassed in any country, steadily increasing her knowledge and in wealth, and in all the elements of progress.' Many of us, however, on the contrary, seem to consider that the fruitful changes which have taken place around him in successive epochs of political development have left the face of India simply as they found him; that the laws of evolution have not touched him; that he must remain, as he was of old, the primitive creature of pre-historic strata; and that, like his own immemorial elephant, he is at best but a monster of the slime, fitted only for splendid servitude."

The writer holds that the change which has been silently wrought by the force of circumstances in the course of years is very real; but unfortunately the European community misapprehended the drift of things, and this misapprehension produced the ferment of March, 1883 :—

"The sudden declaration of the English in India that they would recognise in the Indian nothing but simply a subject race, has brought the issue clearly and without possibility of self-deception before all classes and all races in the country. Hence the question, on the one hand, was—Are we to go on in our hitherto progress, or are we to desist? as on the other side the question must now be—Are we to maintain the stern traditions which have in past circumstances characterised our rule; or are we to recognise that those circumstances are in truth passing, and to cast about for the methods which, in the new order of affairs, may be as successful, in our hands, for the furtherance of our rule in the country, were the former methods in the former order of affairs in the hands of those predecessors of whom we are so proud?"

The times have changed, the writer maintains, and we must change with them. We must meet the new conditions by new methods :—

"It seems, indeed, but a truism to affirm that the genius of our nation in India must conform itself to the requirements of progressive days. The task of the present generation is, unquestionably, far more difficult and far more delicate than that which awaited their predecessors. To bind is easy; to unloose, inspire, and encourage in the conduct of a new departure, requires an infinite skill. The business of the last generation was to restrain; the problem which lies before that of the present day is to guide. The experiment of British rule in India, conducted, as it must be in conformity with those fundamental principles of equity and freedom which are the divine fire entrusted to the Anglo-Saxon race, and carried out as it equally must be in the presence of a free Parliament and a free Press, is thus entering upon a most critical stage. The creative, adaptive, and plastic skill with which the Sclavonic masters are exclusively credited is what we now in India especially need; and time only can show whether we possess it or whether, from the failure in this regard with which among the nations of Europe, we are generally reproached, and from blind veneration of an old Olympus, with its demi-gods and its honoured myths, we are destined to bring affairs to such an *impasse* as to lead to events the gravity of which it is impossible to exaggerate."

The divergence of views and the want of sympathy which estranged the English community from Lord Ripon were due, the writer maintains, to the fact that, fresh from England, he recognised the nature of the great change in the conditions of the Indian problem which had been imperceptibly effected. It was a difference not so much of view as of point of view. On the other hand, the native mind was captivated by the fact that Lord Ripon recognised and acknowledged what had been hitherto stubbornly ignored. It is a mistake to suppose that the change is due to Lord Ripon, of or that all of the Viceroys who preceded him failed to understand that it was in progress. The Criminal Procedure Bill was a collateral issue which, as things turned out, precipitated matters, but the great change in the situation had taken place long before that measure was thought of. Lord Ripon did but little either to restrain or to precipitate events; the time was ripe. The new Viceroy will, the writer holds, be obliged to follow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon :—

"Of all men in the world, Lord Dufferin, with that sagacity and insight into situations which constitute his chief claim to pre-eminence, is least likely to be blinded to the real nature of affairs. What methods he may adopt to further their possible development, it is not the business of this paper to discuss. He may point out to the natives that they have obligations as well as rights; that the *nitus* of all civil progress is the domestic heart; and that their hearth is still dimmed and darkened, while the avenues which approach it are desecrated and defiled. He may seek to regulate, to restrain, and to remonstrate. He may be enabled to bring before the eyes of Englishmen a vision of the time, in its relation to their duty in India, so imposing, so attractive, and withal so full of vital interest to each and every one of them, as shall induce them to admit that the hour has come to emulate, no longer merely to imitate, the genius of those who preceded them in the Empire. But whatever he may do, on the success with which he meets in this endeavour will mainly depend the issue of his Indian administration. Among the most formidable obstacles to the success which the English community in India unquestionably wish him, is at present their own unwillingness to recognise the signs of the times; and that fateful inability to review their position which has betrayed them into conflict with his predecessor."

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The departure of Lord and Lady Ripon from India being deeply felt by Her Majesty's subjects in Bombay, it would not be a great sacrifice to the heads of offices, mills, and factories at large to allow a day's holiday for the occasion, so that the people may take part in the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Bombay, Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

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NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of MADAT in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

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4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

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NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

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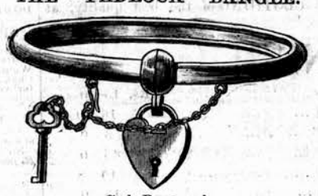

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